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NEWSPAPER

Gold Outflow Continues

Dollar Devaluation Ahead ?

By HENRY J. TAYLOR

Ever since 1961—for four solid years—this column has stated again and again that the Kennedy-Johnson overspending "is carrying our country smack toward a devaluation of the dollar."

Hotly denied in letters to me, U.S. Treasury and other officials showed they'd as soon eat the blubber in an Eskimo's boots as admit that embarrassing truth.

On Dec. 11, 1961, this column noted Treasury Secretary Douglas Dillon's statement: "The fixed dollar price of gold and the free convertibility of gold are the cornerstones of our monetary policy. President Kennedy has pledged that they will remain so. That pledge will be kept."

I commented, "Hokus, hokey, hokum." Mr. Dillon must know that no man on earth can make a pledge like that stick unless it is supported by the required performance. The indispensable requirement, a balanced budget, is recognized throughout the world as basic.

Some 20 times I've stated, "Down goes our gold again—down and out," and described the outlook contrary to the statements of President Kennedy, President Johnson and Treasury Secretary Dillon.

Throughout this period Fort Knox was going with the wind. As long ago as Nov. 25, 1961, our Treasury was hit by the biggest weekly gold loss in history. The loss was $300 million. For the first time the Treasury reserve broke below $17 billion. The spenders couldn't go on like this and save the value of the dollar, too. But they never quit telling us "you never had it so good."

They kept this up even as our gold reserves repeatedly hit new 22-year lows. So did the ratio of U.S. currency in circulation, now $36.2 billion. Our entire gold reserve, including the support legally required behind the dollar, became in hock to foreign creditors—and billions besides.

Then, early this September, this column wrote: "Plans are afoot—after the November election—to further reduce the gold content behind our dollar, now knocking toward the legal 25 per cent minimum. The narcotic—a form of dollar devaluation—is a secret that Treasury Secretary Dillon has buried from the American people."

Well, on January 7 Rep. Henry S. Reuss (D.-Wis.), fronting for the White House, introduced legislation for outright repeal of our dollar's gold support.

Fronting for the White House, Rep. Henry Reuss (D.-Wis.) has introduced legislation to repeal completely the 25 per cent minimum gold support for the dollar. Conservatives maintain this would remove all restrictions on the expansion of the money supply, with resulting devastating inflation.

The U.S. gold reserve—in large part stored at Fort Knox (above)—has hit a 22-year low of $15.4 billion. Foreign claims convertible into gold far exceed this amount.

These facts are reviewed here merely to establish a single fact: the Washington Robin Hoods of the Red Ink have outrageously abused both our money and the public's good faith and now kiss off the whole crisis by saying, "It's not our fault." What gall! It's the same as about Cuba, South Viet Nam, etc. Isn't there anything—anything, anything, anything—that can bring conscience into politics?

But this is not all. The 1964 tax cut carries our country into still another phase no more recognized by our public than a Sumatra tiger and fully as stealthy.

Now they just borrow more and more to pay for tax reductions!

Taxes have been levied to pay the cost of spending. Spending is popular. Taxes are not. Accordingly, taxes have been the only restraint on government spending and the only true pressure toward government efficiency. This means they were our only guarantee of national solvency.

Taxes also contained a vital political incentive. Balancing the budget and being able to reduce taxes carried political rewards for the good management of our money. Fiscal irresponsibility was intended to be punished at the polls.

But once the spenders put over the idea that taxes need not restrain their spending, oh, yes, they'll talk about economy and efficiency, but where is the politician who will not propose more spending and lower taxes at the same time?

Our country stood by to help the (still unsolved) British pound crisis. We've been doing things like this for quite some time. As of January 1 Britian still owed us about $9.1 billion, and France about $6.3 billion, in World War I debts that remain due and unpaid to this day.

But there is no strong country standing by to help the United States. And now our spenders have further opened the door to an economic Waterloo.

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The Fable of the Non-Vote

From the Richmond *News Leader*

Once upon a time, the United Nations got caught in a snit. Soviet Russia wouldn't pay her dues; or rather, she wouldn't pay some voluntary levies that the General Assembly decided to call dues. Under Article 19 of the U.N. charter, this meant that Soviet Russia wouldn't be allowed to cast her three votes in the General Assembly. And nothing more horrible than that can be contemplated, because as everybody knows, Soviet Russia is a peace-loving nation, and it would be a triple blow to world peace if the three votes of the USSR, Byelorussia and the Ukraine were omitted from the tallies. After all, every other nation has only one vote, and would never be missed; but to lose three is just too much.

Thereupon, the United States went into frenzied activity.

"Please, please, please, *please,*" cried the United States, "won't you pay your dues so you can vote against us?"

"No, no, no, *no,*" shouted the Russians in the strongest *nyet* yet. "We wouldn't vote against you for the world."

Wherefore, the president of the assembly, who comes from Ghana, one of the more enlightened nations, stepped forth. "Wait," said Alex Quaison-Sackey: "I've got a game that all can play. Let's not be so mean as to take away the votes of all the Russians. If they can't vote, why should anyone vote? If the only problem is whether the Russians should cast their votes or not, then we simply won't take any votes at all. *Uhuru!* The problem is solved." And sure enough, all the delegates wondered what they had been arguing about.

After a week or two of introductory welcomes and non-business had transpired, however, someone noticed that no work was getting done. The Security Council had four vacancies, and no one was filling them, since the non-permanent members must be voted in.

"Please, please, please, *please*, won't you pay your dues, even a token, so you can vote against our choices," begged the U.S. delegation.

"We would never dream of disagreeing with you," said the Russians.

Then up jumped Quaison-Sackey. "Stop! Don't vote," he cried. "Since everyone is in agreement, the vacancies can be filled by acclamation." At this point, there was some slight murmuring, so Quaison-Sackey slipped out to his office to practice a little ju-ju.

One by one, the nations filed by and cast the names of their candidates in the pot. Then all the non-votes were counted, and those who got two-thirds of the non-votes were announced. Back in the assembly the non-winners of the vote that was never taken were loudly acclaimed.

"Our tribes do this all the time at home," grinned Quaison-Sackey. "It's pure democracy at work. It's about time you Western louts got civilized." The United States was especially pleased because we won our point. The Russians were glad because they had long practiced the art of democratic acclamation. And so no votes were ever taken again.

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Business Group Makes Plans To Change Congress Makeup

By VICTOR RIESEL

Shortly after President Johnson delivered his State of the Union speech, a small group of businessmen met in New York and talked animatedly about it and the new Congress and what to do about it. As far as they are concerned, this is a left-wing Congress. They talked of changing it.

They had no quarrel with much of President Johnson's talk and they certainly are for a beautiful America. But they did find fault with the President's public promise to fight for the end of laws which ban the union shop—laws which say that a man does not have to join a union to hold his job.

This public bow to the influence of politically organized labor and the existence of a "left-wing Congress," the small group of businessmen told themselves, was their own fault. As they see it, business just does not have any real influence in national politics today—and they plan to do something about it starting the first month of the new year.

That "something" is the creation of a national network of political and educational committees across the land which could change the "left-wing Congress" in the 1966 election by knocking out 35 members of the labor-liberal coalition in the House.

The businessmen, who met several times this past week, are the leaders of the year-old Business-Industry Political Action Committee (BIPAC). They did not publicize their sessions nor did they keep them secret. They are conservative, but non-partisan. They are not concerned with the presidency. They are much worried by the Congress.

They had before them the reports of the most influential political machine in the land—the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education—known as COPE.

During the '64 election COPE had invaded the usually conservative mid-Western and Western states with intense and brilliant organizing. In many areas where a labor-backed man had never won, COPE put their man over. So much so that a final counting revealed that the labor-liberal coalition in the House of Representatives now controls 237 seats, enough to pass any bill pushed by the labor movement. Thus the COPE machine won 68 per cent of its campaign battles.

The year-old BIPAC had concentrated on a string of marginal districts, competing with the COPE Marginal District Project. But the businessmen had won only 40 per cent of the races into which they jumped.

Clearly, its leaders said, the time had come for businessmen to assert themselves in each party. And as the plans evolved, BIPAC soon would be building a national structure to rival COPE.

First will come a series of 12 regional conferences. These will be launched in March, probably with a session of prominent businessmen on the West Coast either in San Francisco or Los Angeles. The others will be in equally large and strategic cities across the land.

Each will be called by the BIPAC leader in the area—members of the BIPAC National Advisory Committee, which now has such committeemen in 45 states.

Out of these regional conferences will come state committees of businessmen. These groups will be the nuclei of operations aimed at drawing in industrialists and commercial leaders of all political persuasions.

There will be special appeals to the younger middle management men. These are the tens of thousands who have gone through the public affairs schools and departments of large companies and state manufacturing associations, Young Presidents groups, Junior Chambers of Commerce, as well as the regular C of C.

If this effort is successful, BIPAC will begin to compete with labor's COPE, which does most of the precinct work for the Democratic party these days in a majority of the states and virtually all of the big cities.

Once this machinery is established, BIPAC will operate on two fronts—the Political Action Division and the Political Education Division.

Each will do exactly what the names imply. The first will operate quietly, as does COPE, until election time. Then two months before Election Day, 1966, it will swing into action. At this distance it is difficult to estimate just where it will campaign. But there are at least 102 marginal districts where congressmen have been elected by literally a fistfull of votes. If BIPAC can swing 35 of these from the labor-liberal bloc, it can change the political face of the 90th congress and perhaps swing President Johnson too.

Between now and the beginning of actual campaigning the big role will be played by the Political Education Division. It will use films, literature and two publications, "Politics" and "Source Material from the *Congressional Record.*" This division also will concentrate on districts which the Political Action Division believes will prove most fertile for business.

Since 1966 will be a midterm election with no presidential complication and BIPAC could succeed, the labor people will be pushing for their full program in this Congress. But things will certainly be stirring in the hustings.

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THE PRESIDENT wants to hold federal spending below $100 billion. When you're aiming for economy, there's nothing like setting your sights high.—Nathan Nielsen in the Omaha (Neb.) *Evening World-Herald*

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STATISTICS COMPILED by the Tax Foundation, Inc., show that the Congress which recently ended authorized some $685 million in new spending *daily*, that more than 5,000 bills and resolutions were introduced in the House and Senate and that nearly 29,000 pages of the *Congressional Record* were used up in recording the preceedings—at a cost of $93 per page, or a total of $2.7 million.—From the Chattanooga *News-Free Press*

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'Liberation Wars' Planned?

Soviets Developing Strong Marine Force

From the Allen-Scott Report

A marine corps of more than 250,000 elite troops—considerably larger than that of the United States—is secretly being organized for future use outside of the Soviet Union.

This unannounced military development, underway since last summer, is believed to be tied closely to an ominous shift in the Kremlin's political-military strategy, according to the latest U.S. intelligence estimates.

In a confidential briefing of U.S., British, French and German experts at a CIA-sponsored intelligence conference in Geneva, Raymond Garthoff, high-ranking State Department adviser on political-military affairs, revealed this revolutionary change in Soviet policy, warning:

"The new Soviet strategy involves a shift from complete reliance on proxy wars in undeveloped countries toward reliance on the capability directly to commit Soviet troops.

"The creation of a marine corps during the summer of 1964 is a significant example of increased Soviet interest in providing the capability to intervene with Soviet troops in revolutionary situations in Africa, Asia and Latin America."

Garthoff told the U.S. and European experts that "the Soviets have not rejected, but rather increasingly will emphasize the political role of the advanced weapons they are developing."

He declared that the new role of these advanced nuclear-missile weapons in Soviet strategy is "the purely political one of deterring any counter-intervention by the United States in revolutionary situations" such as those developing in the Congo and Cyprus.

Although intelligence still lacks full information on the Russian marine corps table of organization, U.S. military experts say the new amphibious force is being patterned after the U.S. Marine Corps that now has a force of approximately 196,000.

Evidence has been uncovered that the Soviet Navy air arm, which only a year ago numbered 1,200 planes, is being vastly expanded and modernized to include several wings of a new fighter-bomber jet to support the newly created marine corps.

Since Russia does not have aircraft carriers, its navy air force is being supplied with jets and tanker planes that operate very much like the tactical air wings of the U.S. Air Force's long-range striking force.

Several Russian-made amphibious landing tanks, captured from the Communist Pathet Lao by pro-U.S. forces in Laos, are being carefully examined by Navy and Marine experts in light of the Soviet marine corps' appearance.

The Navy is also reviewing reports that the present Kremlin leaders are giving a high priority to the development of a fleet of cargo-landing type vessels similar to those used by the United States to invade Europe and the South Pacific during World War II.

Naval intelligence now ranks the Soviet navy as second only to the U.S. fleet in operational warships and submarines. Russia is estimated to have at least a dozen nuclear-propelled submarines.

This switch in Soviet strategy comes at a time when Defense Secretary McNamara has quietly been depreciating the importance of the U.S. Marine Corps in putting out Communist-instigated brush fires.

Instead of using the Marines in South Viet Nam, as recommended by the joint chiefs of staff, Secretary McNamara has ruled out a major role for the corps in that strife-torn nation. The joint chiefs unsuccessfully proposed that the Marines help in the jungle training of South Vietnamese forces and guard U.S. planes in the area.

Except for a token operation, the Marines also have been cut out of the Johnson Administration's counter-insurgency program, which congressional critics contend is developing into a social-action, rice-raising army instead of "fighting" men.

Russia is steadily increasing the firepower and mobility of all branches of its armed forces.

A U.S. Army study reveals that Soviet armed forces total 3.345 million—400,000 more than earlier estimates. Of this force, 2.3 million are in the Soviet army; 420,000 in the air force; 400,000 in the navy, including 100,000 already recruited in the new marine corps, and 225,000 militarized "security forces."

The Army's study stresses that the Soviet state of readiness, combat effectiveness and modern equipment make them at least the equal of, or better than, any forces in the world.

According to these Army findings, the Russian forces are supported by "the largest munitions industry in the world, which is now producing large quantities of effective ground-forces weapons, including missiles."

U.S. military experts believe the Kremlin plans to use this tremendous stockpile of weapons and enlarged military forces as a base to step up its instigated "wars of liberation" in the undeveloped nations.

Consensus of the U.S.-European intelligence experts attending the CIA-sponsored Geneva conference is that the current Soviet leaders will follow a "tougher military and foreign policy line than the deposed Khrushchev."

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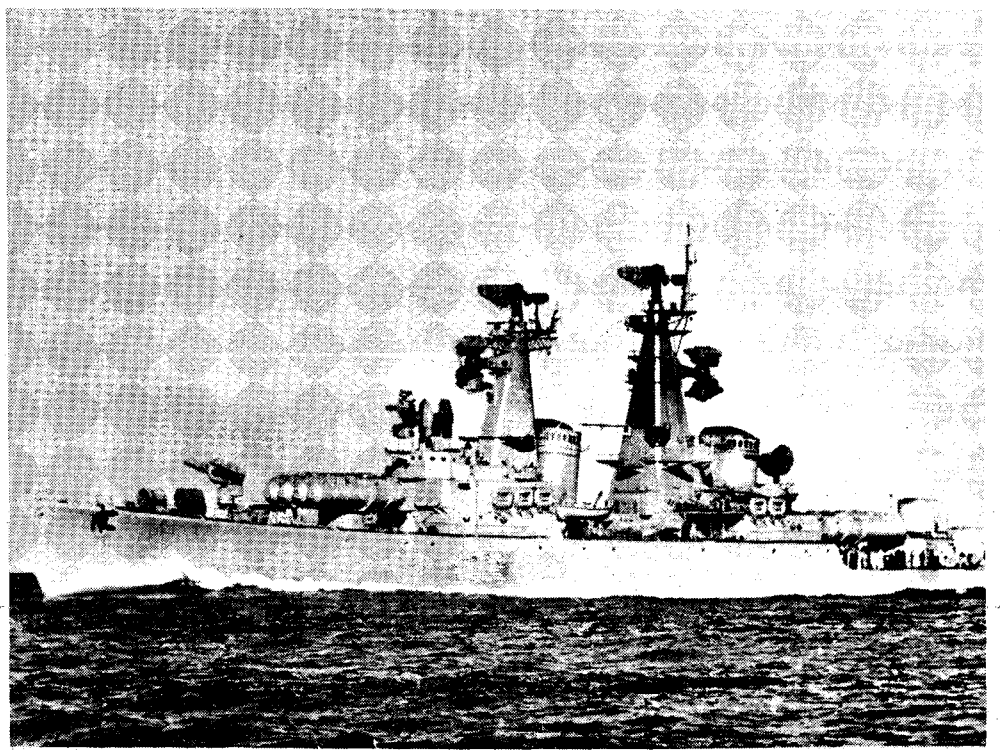

The Soviet Navy is second only to that of the United States in operational warships and submarines. Above is a Soviet "Kynda" class destroyer which can carry nuclear missiles with a 300-400 mile range.

Success Is a Matter of Self-Respect

From the Omaha *Evening World-Herald*

Eric Hoffer is a remarkable man. Once a migratory field worker, he became, and still is, a San Francisco longshoreman. Self-educated, he has become a most respected writer and social philosopher. He argues for no political or economic cause, bears no label. He is his own man.

In late November, his New York Times Magazine **article, "The Negro Is Prejudiced Against Himself," created a furor because it stated simply that the American Negro needs pride and can find it in no other way than through changing the Negro community from a "formless and purposeless group to which he is irrevocably bound into a genuine community capable of effort and achievement, and which can inspire its members with faith and hope."**

The article has been reprinted by *U.S. News & World Report*, and more furor may be expected. It is a challenging piece. But one portion of it is simply a testimonial to the indomitable spirit of Americans who, when put to the test, can do almost any job required of them. We pass it along as a New Year tonic, a lift for those who may be losing faith in their country's future.

During the Great Depression, said Mr. Hoffer, a construction company about to build a road in the San Bernardino Mountains sent two trucks to Los Angeles' skid row. Anybody willing to clamber aboard was hired. The trucks dumped the men on a hillside where they found supplies and equipment. Only one company man was on hand.

Wrote Mr. Hoffer:

"We began to sort ourselves out. There were so many carpenters, electricians, mechanics, cooks, men who could handle bulldozers and jackhammers, and even foremen. We put up the tents and the cookshack, fixed latrines and a shower bath, cooked supper, and next morning went out to build the road.

"If we had had to write a constitution, we probably would have had someone who knew all the whereases and wherefores. We were a rotten bunch, a shovelful of slime scooped off the pavement of skid row, yet we could have built America on the side of a hill in the San Bernardino Mountains."

This, of course, was how America was built. By poor people, refugees, misfits, the refuse from the teeming shores of Europe.

It is no longer possible to find unsettled continents, and roads are no longer built by slum crews dumped on barren hillsides. But the truth remains that it is up to people to make their own opportunities, to find their own identities, to work together for the common good.

Those are things which cannot be done for them by others no matter how willing the hearts and hands of others may be.

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A NEW LABOR CONTRACT signed by New York City's board of education places a ceiling of $26,000 on the yearly income of school custodians. Under an earlier system of private contracts, one custodian—in charge of cleaning and maintaining a school building—cleared $53,000 in one year. Some others were getting more than $30,000. The Operating Engineers Union said its new agreement will mean an average pay of $13,000 to $15,000 for the custodians, with about six making $26,000.—From the *Weekly Labor Forecast and Review*

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Ronald Reagan's Speech
'A TIME FOR CHOOSING'

One of the highlights of the past campaign was Ronald Reagan's television speech. Widely acclaimed by both Republicans and Democrats, it was considered a brilliantly persuasive statement of conservative views. Although Election Day is past, this address will provide inspiration and instruction for conservatives for years to come.

It is reprinted from the November 28 issue of **Human Events** and is available at prices shown in coupon below. They are folded to fit business size envelopes. **Order now.** Please enclose check.

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CAPITOL CAMERA

• GOP House leader Gerald Ford of Michigan has urged passage of legislation that would prevent the misuse of union dues for political purposes. Asked to cite examples, Ford said: "Well, the trouble is that they take these dues and use them for 'educational purposes.' And the educational purposes include the publication of magazines or newspapers which are filled with partisan political propaganda . . ." Ford said also that he is firmly opposed to any effort to repeal the Taft-Hartley Act's Section 14b.

FORD

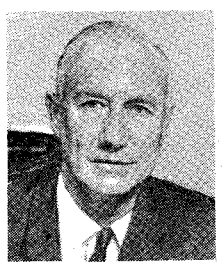
• *The New York* Daily News *on January 10 reported that Mobilization for Youth Director George Brager, who has claimed there has been no subversive penetration of MFY, is now undergoing a routine FBI check because of his recent nomination to a post in the U.S. Department of Labor. According to Secretary Wirtz's Labor Department, said the* News, *"the only questionable finding was an objection of hearings into Communist activities in the social work field. Brager reportedly signed a petition in 1954 asking then Gov. Thomas Dewey to end the hearings."*

• Because of activities in the last campaign, Sen. Milward Simpson (R.-Wyo.) has introduced Senate bill 180 which would make it a crime for federal bureaucrats to use appropriated funds to influence "directly or indirectly" the vote of any person during a presidential or congressional campaign or to lobby for or against any measure passed upon by Congress."

SIMPSON

• *Is federal aid to education really necessary? The Commerce Department reports that public school teachers today are receiving 65 per cent higher pay, on the average, than 10 years ago. The average elementary school teacher 10 years ago received $3,605; that figure has jumped to $5,963. In 1954, 82 per cent of all teachers earned under $4,500 a year. This year the percentage is 17. And in just the last four years the number of teachers earning $6,500 and over has more than doubled.*

• Sen. Strom Thurmond (R.-S.C.) on the last Congress: "The second session of the 88th Congress, in the one year of 1964, broke all records in its great leap forward toward socialism, centralized government and fiscal irresponsibility. In the field of socialism, the 'War on Poverty' was the biggest single leap. Even Norman Thomas, the many-times Socialist candidate for President, praised this bill as a Socialist approach."



THURMOND

• *Nine Communist Chinese agents arrested last April in Brazil were convicted of espionage and sentenced to ten years imprisonment December 22. A Brazilian military court passed sentence after a two-month trial. The Reds were accused of plotting the overthrow of the Brazilian government. Police made public the diary of one of the nine. It contained detailed accounts of subversive activities throughout Latin America.*

This Week in Washington

The New Chairman

Some conservatives in the capital were not particularly pleased with Dean Burch's decision to vacate the Republican national chairmanship while under fire from so-called GOP moderates. These conservatives feel that Burch, with Goldwater's strong support, should have faced a Chicago showdown, particularly since Goldwater had originally declared that the chairmanship was a point of honor.

As demonstrated in these pages many times, a party chairman, whether Democratic or Republican, has normally continued in his post even if his party suffered an overwhelming defeat in the previous election. Sen. Goldwater's deep devotion to party harmony, however, caused him to decide not to force a fight.

Burch's resignation, even if seen by some as misguided, is not looked upon as any "death blow" to the GOP, particularly since his replacement is Ray Bliss, state chairman of the Ohio Republican party. Bliss, who publicly refused to accept the chairmanship unless Goldwater wanted him, is considered by conservatives and moderates alike as a highly successful professional.

Appointed state chairman in February 1949, Bliss is credited with rebuilding the Ohio GOP, which had been largely shattered by Truman's victory in 1948. He was considered partly responsible for Sen. Robert Taft's big win over the labor bosses in 1950. In 1960, Ohio, largely due to Bliss, was one of the few populous industrial states to go for Richard Nixon. In 1962, the Buckeyes elected a GOP governor and won the other five state house offices up for grabs.

While some had doubted Bliss's personal conservative credentials, Ohio has some of the most conservative congressmen in the country as measured by the ACA voting index. At the end of the last Congress, eleven of the 18 Ohio Republican congressmen had ratings of 90 per cent or over; only two had ratings below 80 and nobody scored below 70. Hence, the switch at the helm of the GOP national committee has many plus factors.

• Another good indication of conservative strength in the Republican party came last week when House Republicans turned down "petulant" Peter Frelinghuysen (N.J.) as party whip by a vote of 70 to 59. Gerald Ford (Mich.), the GOP's newly elected House leader, committed a minor blunder by asking Republicans to replace Illinois' Leslie Arends, House whip for 22 years, with Frelinghuysen. Ford, say his associates, wanted to give the House GOP a "younger" image.

But Frelinghuysen was considered the wrong man for the job, particularly since he's been "playing footsie" with the "Wednesday group" of House GOP liberals of which ultra-liberal John Lindsay (N.Y.) is the reputed leader. In the last session of Congress Frelinghuysen earned a low (37) ACA rating, whereas Arends sported a grade of 95 per cent conservative. The rejection of Frelinghuysen should keep the House Republicans in their traditionally conservative mold.

Watson Goes Republican

Another big stride was made last week toward bringing a two-party system to the South when Democratic Rep. Albert Watson (S.C.) "pulled a Thurmond" and became a Republican. Watson, who was stripped of his seniority by House Democrats for supporting Goldwater in the last campaign, was known to have been heavily influenced by Sen. Thurmond in making his decision.

A lifelong Democrat (although he supported Nixon in 1960), Watson's move should infuse new spirit into the growing Republican party in South Carolina. His decision could also spark defections in other Southern states.

In the 1964 presidential election, the GOP vote in South Carolina increased 10 per cent over 1960, with Watson's own district going 65 per cent Republican. Some South Carolinians, in fact, are now saying Watson may turn out to be the next governor or Democrat Olin Johnston's replacement in the Senate.

Watson's switch is said to disprove the liberal myth that Southerners have been drawn to the GOP recently solely because of Goldwater's civil rights stand. Significantly, Watson turned his back on the Democrats even after he knew that Dean Burch, the man Goldwater had personally picked as GOP national chairman, had resigned under pressure from the "moderates."

Watson's announcement of his decision shows that he chose to swap party labels because of the Republican party's essential conservatism. Remarked the South Carolinian in his home state:

"In choosing the Republican party, I am joining those congressmen who are fighting for South Carolina on our side against the Supreme Court decision to reapportion, while the Democrats are fighting against us. In joining the Republican party, I shall be working with those congressmen who believe that South Carolina should have the right to retain its state right-to-work law, while the Democrats are fighting to destroy it. Yes, in choosing the Republican party, I am joining those who are fighting for a strong, consistent and sensible foreign policy, and for a sound domestic program within the limits of our budget, as well as for a limitation of the federal bureaucracy which threatens the destruction of all individual and state rights."

Rep. Watson says he will resign his seat in the House and run as a Republican if he can get the governor to call a special election.

LBJ's Immigration Bill

President Johnson will face strong congressional opposition in his drive to revise drastically U.S. immigration policy. The immigration "package" sent to Congress in a special message last week differs little from legislation proposed in 1963 by President Kennedy. It failed then to reach the floor of either House and opposition is again expected to be fierce.

The Johnson program would eliminate the national origins quota system that has been the cornerstone of U.S. policy for more than 40 years. It would grant the executive branch vast new powers in the formulation of basic policy. It would increase by 50,000 the annual number of immigrants entering the United States.

Opposition to the Johnson scheme was voiced by Senators Willis Robertson (D.-Va.) and John McClellan (D.-Ark.). Both pointed to the dangerous level of U.S. unemployment and said this was not the time to increase immigration.

It is illogical, Sen. Robertson said, "to bring in workers from other countries to compete with our own." Argued Sen. McClellan, a member of the Senate subcommittee on immigration: "I don't think we ought to let this country get flooded with immigrants. We've got enough of an unemployment problem as it is."

The Johnson legislation is also opposed by Sen. James Eastland, chairman of the Immigration Subcommittee and the Senate Judiciary Committee. Both groups must approve the legislation if it is to get to the floor.

On the House side, Judiciary Chairman Emanuel Celler (D.-N.Y.) will support the immigration revisions and push for early passage. House immigration subcommittee chairman Michael Feighan (D.-Ohio) is known to have serious doubts about parts of the legislation and will likely insist upon lengthy hearings before acting on the bill.

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The Education Boondoggle

President Johnson unleashed his education program last week, requesting this Congress to spend at least $4.1 billion on education—$1.5 billion more than last year. The LBJ plan is considered by many lawmakers, however, as more of an anti-poverty program than an educational program, since LBJ would funnel at least two-thirds of the funds into "poverty-stricken" districts throughout the country, ostensibly to aid primary and secondary schools.

It has not gone unnoticed by political observers that these low-income districts are usually represented by Democratic congressmen.

The Johnson education formula also attempts to avoid the annual fight over subsidies to parochial schools by proposing that educational facilities be constructed that can be shared by both public and private school students. The progressive educationists are expected to welcome warmly LBJ's program since it would establish "Regional Education Laboratories" which will emphasize experimenting with "methods of teaching" rather than hard subject matter. These laboratories, commented one observer, will probably become a haven for the "life adjusters and the like who have immeasurably hurt the cause of education in this country."

While the President was undraping his political scheme to put education under the thumb of the federal government, a number of lawmakers came out in favor of the decentralized approach to the education problem advocated by former Sen. Barry Goldwater: give tax credits to those putting their children through school.

Liberal Sen. Abraham Ribicoff (D.-Conn.) reintroduced a bill incorporating the Goldwater approach which he had offered last year. Under its provisions, low-and middle-income families would reap the biggest rewards; the maximum allowable credit would be $325 for each individual student financed.

In just over one week the bill (S. 12) has received 34 co-sponsors, including such liberals as Thomas Dodd (D.-Conn.) and Clifford Case (R.-N.J.) and such conservatives as Peter Dominick (R.-Colo.) and Karl Mundt (R.-S.D.). Lawmakers are saying it has an excellent chance of passage.

Last year, 19 senators and over 100 House members introduced similar bills. An identical proposal was defeated in the Senate in the closing days of the last session by a cliff-hanging 48-to-45 vote, but, says Sen. Dominick, "only after extreme pressure was brought to bear against it by the executive branch."

Many on the Hill feel the tax-credit measure is the best answer to the Johnson boondoggle and should be supported as an alternative to his prosposal.

Rocky —The Demos Darling

Gov. Nelson Rockefeller, still hoping to make a presidential comeback on the GOP ticket in 1968, unveiled his own "Great Society" before the New York legislature recently and found he had more in common with the Democrats than the Republicans, though even some Democrats were scoring him for his spendthrift ways.

In his message to the state, Rockefeller proposed the multi-billion-dollar welfare program the Democrats have been advocating for years, demanded that taxes be raised $400 million, the biggest single-year tax increase in the state's history (in 1962 he was elected on the promise that taxes wouldn't be hiked) and indicated his budget would break the towering $3-billion mark.

He also called for a billion-dollar bond issue to help finance his program, thus scrapping his much-touted "pay-as-you-go" system, the only thing in recent years that has distinguished Rocky from any Democrat.

New York City Democratic Assemblyman Mark Southall listened to the Rockefeller speech, then remarked with a smile, "If he keeps it up and works with us, he may be our candidate in 1966." New York State Democratic Chairman William McKeon said to Rockefeller: "Welcome aboard."

The ADA-lining New York *Post*, though expressing mild reservations, put it this way: "Gov. Rockefeller's message to the legislature suggests that he has decided . . . to become spokesman for the Democrats. Starting with a tribute-laden reference to the late Gov. Lehman [an ultra-liberal Democrat] his annual message was saturated with proposals drawn from the Democratic platform."

David Jaquith, a leader in the New York Conservative party, described Rocky's message to the legislature as a "total capitulation to the vote-buying formulas of the state Democratic party."

Jacquith, who ran for governor in 1962, recalls that during the campaign he predicted Rocky would raise taxes, a charge the governor angrily denied. (Said Rockefeller: "I can say categorically there will be no increase in taxes in the next four years. There will be no need for one.")

The Simmering Congo

Intelligence sources in the United States say Congolese rebels are preparing an all-out assault against Premier Moise Tshombe and that it may come off within the next few weeks. The rebels are being massively armed with Soviet, Chinese, Algerian, Egyptian and Sudanese arms and war material. Unverified reports say the Soviets are actually equipping the rebels with Soviet-built aircraft.

Diplomatic experts, however, are discounting any action by the United States that will actually save Tshombe.

The reasons: (1) CIA Director John McCone has indicated to members of the Senate Armed Services Committee in executive session that Tshombe is finished, surrounded as the Congo is by unfriendly African nations; (2) McCone's remarks left the impression that the only way the United States could save Tshombe would be to use strong pressures, mainly economic, against Nasser, Ben Bella and the Soviet Union in order to get them to stop supplying the rebels with weapons, but LBJ wants to "build bridges" to the East and keep on good terms with all the African nations; (3) LBJ, supported by Richard Russell, chairman of the Senate Armed Services Commitee, is actually said to favor American "disengagement" in the Congo and, indeed, in all of Africa; (4) The Belgians are saying they won't bail out the Congo unless the United States indicates its willingness to save Tshombe by supplying soldiers, but LBJ has vetoed any idea of sending U.S. troops.

Hence, the belief at this time that Tshombe faces eventual defeat.

• A high Egyptian security official who defected to Iran has charged that President Gamal Abdel Nasser of the United Arab Republic is selling food supplied by the American Food for Peace program and using the proceeds to finance rebel uprisings in the Congo and Yemen.

The official is Abdel Ghader Owdeh, identified by the Iranian government as the top security official for the UAR. He has told Iranians that many Egyptians were starving because Nasser has denied them American food and wheat.

Owdeh, accusing Nasser of destroying democracy, also charged that the dictator was a "modern pharoah" who spent $1.5 million daily on secret police operations in which 100,000 officials are making "the lives of our people impossible and subhuman." Without U.S. aid, charged Owdeh, Nasser would have toppled long ago. Diplomatic Row is now wondering why our State Department, which claims it had no knowledge of this, was once again caught with its intelligence down.

• *More than 12,000 newspapers throughout the country have been sent "press kits" by publicity agents of the Administration's job corps. The kits have been sent to 1,754 daily newspapers, 550 Sunday newspapers, 166 "special circulation" papers and 10,185 weeklies.*

CAPITOL CAMERA

• Sen. John Tower (R.-Tex.) has introduced two amendments to the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 which would end U.S. aid to Indonesia and to the United Arab Republic. Now that Sen. Fulbright (D.-Ark.) has indicated he feels we should stop aid to countries whose leaders attack us and which allow their citizens to sack our embassies, the Tower amendments may have a chance of passage. (Interestingly enough, it was Fulbright who last year singlehandedly killed a Tower amendment to cut off aid to Indonesia.) Tower reveals that the United States is still providing police and military training to Indonesians and Egyptians, in spite of their aggressions against the free world.

TOWER

• *Columnists Rowland Evans and Robert Novak warn that humiliating defeat is imminent in South Viet Nam. They place the blame squarely with LBJ: "If action is not taken—action far beyond the mere pledge not to get out—the U.S. may find itself at a conference table with no chips. The probable result: a 'neutralist' government in Saigon that likely would be the prelude to Communist rule over all of Viet Nam."*

• Egypt's Gamal Abdel Nasser—who recently suggested that American diplomats go jump in the lake—will continue to receive huge quantities of U.S. aid. Continuation of aid is necessary "to permit the United States to influence future Egyptian policies," a State Department spokesman told the Washington *Post*. In recent weeks, Nasser's Soviet-trained pilots have shot down an unarmed American plane, Egyptian mobs have stormed the U.S. Information Service Library in Cairo and Nasser has boasted of the all-out aid he is extending Congolese rebels.

NASSER

• *A California court has upheld the constitutionality of Proposition 14, which guarantees owners "freedom of choice" in the disposition of their property. The proposition, repealing the state's "fair housing" statute, was approved by an overwhelming vote November 3. Constitutionality of Proposition 14 was upheld by Judge Raymond Thompson, of the Superior Court at Santa Ana, earlier this month.*

• Katharine Kennedy Brown, GOP national committeewoman for Ohio, scoffs at liberal assertions that Barry Goldwater was favored by only a small percentage of Republicans across the nation: "Please remember that the people of the 50 states chose their delegates to the Republican National Convention of 1964 either by election in the primaries, by the Republican voters in their respective states, or in state conventions where the delegates were selected by the people, that 883 of the delegates to the national convention voted for Sen. Goldwater, 228 more than were needed to win, and the greatest ever recorded in a contested nominating convention."

BROWN

• *Sen. Frank J. Lausche (D.-Ohio) will donate his $7,500 pay raise to a "needy and worthwhile" institution—probably an Ohio college. In debate on the congressional pay raise last summer, Lausche said the hike "was not in the interest of the country. It is a theft upon savings of annuitants and pensioners." He is the only solon known to have refused the raise.*

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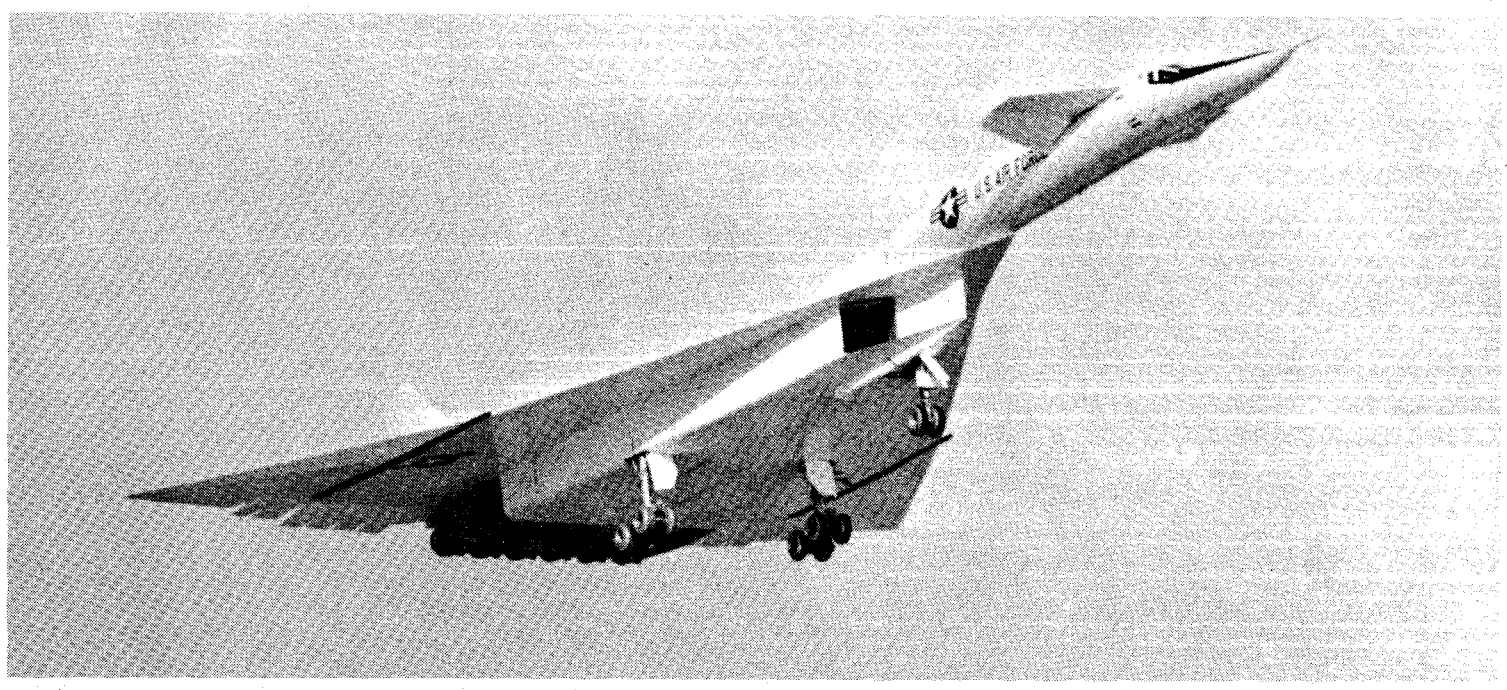


Defense Secretary Robert McNamara has delayed new weapons systems such as the B-70 (left).

N.Y. Times Editor Blasts McNamara

Scores project cut-backs and department over-centralization.

The grim American game of unilateral disarmament continues. And it will go on as long as President Johnson fastens to his bosom Robert S. McNamara, who, while parading as secretary of defense, could more aptly wear the title, "secretary of disarmament."

From the offices of the Pentagon recently came word (1) that McNamara plans to halt production of 200 solid-fuel Minutemen intercontinental ballistic missiles which our Air Force generals say are vital for our protection; (2) that he has already ordered the dismantling of 180 existing Atlas and Titan long-range missiles; (3) that he will once again deny funds for production of an anti-ballistic missile, though informed military sources tell *Human Events* that we could presently produce an effective ABM system to defend our land from enemy attack; and (4) that he will refuse to develop a nuclear-powered aircraft carrier.

Supposedly an expert on building up our conventional strength, Secretary McNamara has now abolished the Army Reserves, contemplates liquidating the Air Force Reserves and has plans to slash the standing Army this year by some 15,000 men.

He has also persuaded the President to remove as Air Force Chief of Staff Gen. Curtis LeMay, who had become an uncomfortable bone in McNamara's throat by disagreeing with his policies.

Moreover, the belief that the present secretary is hardly what the doctor ordered to take care of our defense establishment comes not from "kooks" or "militarists" or congressmen who are shivering over the closing of military installations in their districts. It emanates from many reputable, unbiased sources, including no less an authority than Hanson W. Baldwin, the distinguished military editor of the New York *Times*.

In an article appearing in the influential *Foreign Affairs* magazine of January 5, Baldwin, in his usual scholarly manner, helps destroy much of the McNamara myth that still inspires the President and a large part of the public with hypnotic awe.

With devasting thoroughness, Baldwin demonstrates that McNamara has radically slowed down the development of new weapons systems, has created a bureaucratic kingdom which is smothering initiative and has developed a cure for the previous deficiencies in cost-cutting that "has proved worse than the disease."

The *Times'* military editor notes, for example, that "there appears to have been in the first half of the 1960s a definite reduction, as compared to the 1950-1960 period, in the evolution and production of new weapons . . . virtually all the major—and most of the minor—weapons systems in operation or in development today (Polaris, Minuteman; B-70, TFX or F-111; AR-15 rifle, etc.) were already in production, development or in preliminary design and specification from back in the 1950s."

He states flatly:

The "main stumbling blocks to the rapid development of military space projects are Secretary McNamara and his Director of Defense Research and Engineering, Dr. Harold Brown, who in his new political role in the Pentagon has become a remarkably unadventurous scientist."

Baldwin blames McNamara for the death of a number of promising weapons systems, including a nuclear-powered ramjet engine which was to be used to power a pilotless atmospheric missile capable of indefinite flight (perhaps 10 times around the world) at three times the speed of sound.

"The weapon," says Baldwin, "was envisaged as a possible future successor to, or supplement for, ballistic missiles in case the Russians should develop—as they now appear to be doing—an anti-ballistic missile. In this instance, the AEC . . . was on the verge of outstanding success and was ready to flight-test the engine, when Mr. McNamara, reversing prior judgments—and, as Dr. Edward Teller put it, for 'the sake of an economy that amounts to less than 1 per cent of the Air Force budget'—canceled the project after a prior investment of nearly $200 million."

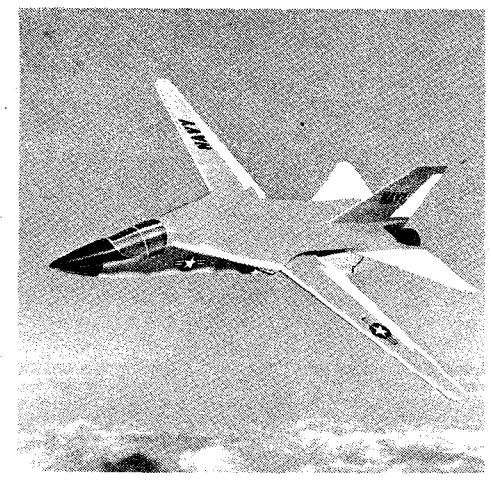
Baldwin reports this caustic remark by Dr. Teller: "I believe this is the biggest mistake we have made since the years following World War II when we failed to develop the ICBM."

Behind such attitudes, says Baldwin, "is an even broader trend. Part of it is a belief expressed by many scientists —notably by Dr. Jerome B. Wiesner and Dr. Herbert F. York in a recent issue of *Scientific American*—that disarmament, or arms limitation, is the only way to political salvation, and that therefore continued technological military development worsens the situation. This somewhat simplistic viewpoint has had an increasingly public and political appeal and indeed has its adherents in the Defense Department."

Thus, the military editor of the New York *Times* now upholds what conservatives, such as Barry Goldwater, have been saying for a long, long time.

Furthermore, Baldwin concurs in the belief that the military has been downgraded in an unfortunate way. For example, McNamara has created the Defense Intelligence Agency outside and above the service chain of command and he has emasculated the service intelligence agencies: G-2, A-2 and the Office of Naval Intelligence.

The service chiefs, says Baldwin, no longer even sit as members of the U.S. Intelligence Board, even though it is the governing policy-making organ of the defense community.



The controversial TFX (now called the F-111) was in the early stages of development before McNamara took office.

The thesis is also developed that McNamara has created a "Czardom" in the Pentagon which has enabled him—and the rigidity of which forces him—to slow down the pace of the production of weapons.

Centralization, says Baldwin, has been steadfastly increasing since the passage of the 1958 modifications to the National Security Act, but he notes, "Mr. McNamara has used the power every secretary of defense has always had to a far greater extent than any predecessor. There is no doubt that he has run the show. Any major contract must be approved by him; even relatively minor modifications must pass the gauntlet of his numerous assistants."

McNamara seems to have a mania for centralization. He entered office intending to streamline top echelon Defense Department management, but rapidly changed his views. There were some 15 presidential appointees of the rank of assistant secretary of defense or higher in January 1961 when he took over; there are 16 today. There were 11 deputy assistant secretaries of defense two years ago; there are approximately 30 today.

The Joint Staff of the Joint Chiefs of Staff was originally limited by law by Congress to 100 officers, then increased to 400, a specific limit intended to block the development of a super-General Staff. Now, says Baldwin, it numbers "the full 400, plus another 1,170 military and civilian personnel. The additional personnel are labeled members of the Organization of the Joint Chiefs of Staff," says Baldwin, "a euphemism which permits evasion of the legal restrictions . . ."

As a result, the paper work of the Joint Chiefs has doubled and Baldwin notes that the office of the Joint Chiefs even concerns itself with establishing an "all-service soccer team which might compete with European all-stars, and the number of cooks, and which services should furnish them, for a U.S. headquarters in Europe."

Yet prior to such massive centralization, Baldwin argues, major weapons systems, such as the Polaris, were developed faster and with more efficiency. An authority on defense, John C. Ries, in an obvious reference to McNamara's enchantment with centralization, declares that "fantastic though it may seem, defense reformers have succeeded in turning the calendar back 60 years." (*The Management of Defense*, John C. Ries, Baltimore, The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1964).

Hence, under McNamara's tutelage, we seem to be developing few weapons, increasing the Pentagon bureaucracy, turning the calendar back at least two generations, and, as Baldwin puts it, were found "faltering during the Berlin crisis, the Cuban missile crisis and one of the Gulf of Tonkin incidents." Yet, the defense secretary continues to remain the fair-haired boy of President Johnson. It is all very puzzling.

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THE PRESIDENT WANTS Congress to set up medical centers to treat strokes and heart attacks—right away, so they'll be ready when he tells us what else he wants.—Jack Wilson in the Washington *Evening Star*

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$100-Billion Budget Impossible

The 'Great Society'--How Costly?

By RALPH DE TOLEDANO

Though President Johnson has promised to keep the fiscal 1966 budget under the $100-billion mark, all indications point to a sharp rise in federal expenditures. The chances are that for every dollar saved by further paring down of military strength, ten will be spent on welfare programs.

This will be spelled out in the series of messages to come from the White House for the delectation of House and Senate. The entire bill will not be known until the last government check is signed on June 30, 1966, the day on which the upcoming fiscal year ends. I note this date because passage of a budget does not put a lid on spending. There are always supplemental appropriations as the executive branch runs out of money. New crises also breed new runs on the Treasury.

By lopping off this or that program and by holding back on the development and introduction of new weapons systems, Secretary of Defense McNamara may be able to "save" $500 million. In his health message alone, Mr. Johnson asks for new spending authority of roughly the same amount. And he seeks a sharp increase in Social Security payments—money which comes out of the taxpayer's pocket but which is not included in the federal budget.

This kind of backdoor spending will have immediate impact on take-home pay. In order to finance the so-called Medicare program, Social Security taxes will be raised from 7.25 per cent of wages (to be shared by worker and employer) to 10.4 per cent (also shared). But the base from which these percentages are drawn has also been increased, from $4,800 to $5,600.

This means that the Social Security tax on a salary of $5,600 will rise from $348 to $582.40. And this, as is the experience of all countries traveling the same road, will just be a beginning. Even at the rate projected by the Administration—10.4 per cent—this is a sizable bite out of the taxpayer's wages.

Federal aid to education, another must on the President's list, will be an expensive proposition. Its need is dubious, as the figures show, and the precedent it establishes is dangerous. The U.S. Office of Education has proclaimed a crisis in education and has seen as the answer the annual construction of 60,000 new classrooms a year. Without federal help or interference, local governments have been building over 70,000 classrooms annually, and the proportion of teachers to students has continued to rise.

Federal aid, like the welfare programs, has become an article of faith among liberals. To oppose it is to court attacks as a heartless reactionary. President Johnson can therefore play on America's dedication to good education and he may succeed in shoving through the kind of bill which Congress and a preponderance of school boards have repeatedly rejected.

The creation of a new Cabinet-level department on urban affairs and housing will bring with it new demands for money and a new bureaucracy. All of this will jack up the federal budget and exert inflationary pressures on the economy. The period of relative stability will end abruptly. Already other factors in the economy are pushing the cost of living up. If the labor chiefs have their way in current negotiations, the Administration's guidelines for maintaining wage-price stability will become a dead letter.

All of this comes at a time when the nation's gold supply is dwindling. At present the currency must be backed by a gold minimum of 25 per cent. Chronic balance of payments deficits have drained gold from Fort Knox at a dangerous rate. Administration plans to lower that 25 per cent floor or to abolish it altogether may have repercussions which will damage U.S. credit abroad and accelerate the flow of gold to Europe.

None of this bears any relationship to the promises of fiscal responsibility made by the President to business leaders during the campaign. None of it squares with Mr. Johnson's avowed determination to husband the nation's financial resources.

At present, Mr. Johnson is claiming a mandate from the people. Nowhere in that mandate was there permission to tax and spend at the rate that seems inevitable if the "Great Society" is to be more than a rhetorical flourish.

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"YOUR DOCTOR is the fellow who canceled a cherished weekend trip when your baby arrived early and was ill; he is the fellow who will go to your side at 4 a.m. when you have a heart attack; he is the fellow who leaves his name and seat number at the theater box office so that he can be called out if one of his patients has a relapse; he is the fellow who knows all about your Tommy's transgressions and Aunt Joan's aberrations but will never reveal them to a soul. He lives by a set of rules which don't apply to a plumber, a farmer, a merchant, a government official. Transform the doctor into a bureaucrat, a cog in a government-controlled machine, a pawn of politicians, picking up his fees at a cashier's window, and you will have destroyed a precious value in American society. Other solutions to the problem of the cost of medical care—through voluntary insurance—can be and are being evolved."
—Attorney George Crocker, as quoted by *California GP*

Red Drive on Clergymen

Enlisted for 'peace offensive' on Viet Nam

From the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*

There are many indications that the Communist apparatus is about to start another peace offensive—this time using "End the War in Viet Nam" as the keynote. Church leaders may be selected as the special target of this offensive.

In a trial movement in Washington, 105 clergymen signed a petition calling for a negotiated settlement of the war in South Viet Nam. While this might seem impressive, it is of even greater significance that approximately 595 area clergymen refused to sign the abortive petition or did not respond to the request to do so.

Peace has always been a favorite slogan for the Communists. Unfortunately the concept of peace is not the same to all men. To non-Communists, peace means an absence of war and threats of war. To Communists, peace means an absence of resistance to Communist aggression.

The 105 Washington area clergymen who signed the peace petition presumably knew nothing whatever of the military or political background which, as Rev. Francis B. Sayre Jr., dean of Washington Cathedral, remarked, should be left for decision by the President's advisers and not to amateur strategists.

Peace, however, is a perfect camouflage for Communist plans which currently call for the evacuation of South Viet Nam, leaving the field for Communist take-over.

Many well-intentioned clergymen are so beguiled at the thought of peace that they are willing to embrace peace as an objective regardless of the long-term effects of their advocacy upon America and the free world.

The Stockholm Peace Petition of several years ago, later exposed as a Communist device, also beckoned large numbers of well-intentioned but impractical men, particularly among the religious ranks, to its banner.

Everyone wants peace and no nation more fervently than the United States. This country has repeatedly not only stated, but proved, its peaceful aims.

We want peace in South Viet Nam, too, and we are willing to leave South Viet Nam and South Korea whenever we can be sure they will not inevitably be overrun by the Communists.

We are not the aggressors from the north invading peace-loving lands and killing harmless civilians, nor does the United States side (as the Communists and African nations do) with those who murder, rape, pillage and cannibalize in the Congo. Our forces stand guard and fight only against the aggressive onslaughts of those who want to enslave free men.

Americans of good will must be continually on their guard against the ulterior motives of the Communist aggressors who to this very day are committed to burying us and our way of life, more particularly as they hide behind such fine-sounding words as "peace," "liberty," "freedom" and "justice."

These people speak another language. Until peace means more than the absence of resistance to Communist aggression, we cannot talk of this sacred word in the same context as the Communists.

Of one thing we may be entirely sure, and that is that the Communist goal of world aggression never changes. The tactics may change, as a sailing ship will tack as it heads toward the fixed harbor within. But the ultimate objective has not changed, nor do we see any indication that it will in the future.

Until it does, Americans of good will and, particularly, the clergy who may be the next objective of Communist raids (even though the clergymen themselves may not realize they are being used) must have an awareness of Communist methods and goals.

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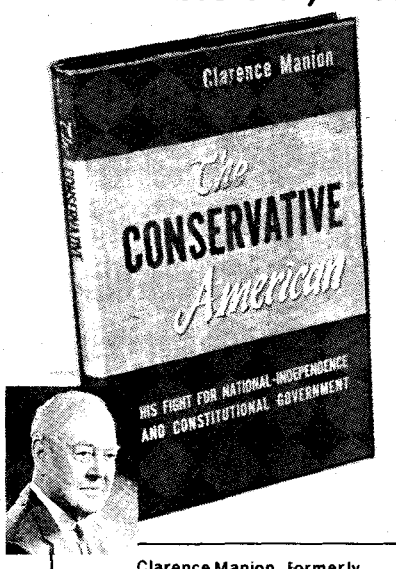
-Daniel A. Poling—Editor, *Christian Herald*



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Faulty Liberal Reasoning Ends 'Bracero' Program

Because of cries of "exploitation," "braceros" are no longer permitted to enter this country. Thus Mexicans go without jobs and American farmers go without workers.

By ALLAN H. RYSKIND

Conservatives are forever being accused of negativism, but here's one positive program that many of them would like to revive in 1965 because of the benefits it has brought to both Americans and Mexicans: Public Law 78, better known as the "bracero" legislation. This sorely slandered program met an untimely death December 31 because of the constant hemorrhaging of the liberal heart which felt it was somehow improper to allow Mexican nationals to perform stoop labor on American farms.

Each year for the past couple of decades, thousands of Mexican nationals have been coming into some 20-odd states in this country to pick fruits, vegetables and the like, and each year they have returned approximately $35 million in savings to Mexican banks. About 200,000 came in 1964 alone.

Liberal agitators, however, have unceasingly claimed that these workers, called braceros, were being exploited.

And, with encouragement from the Department of Labor, they dutifully lined up to pressure Congress into liquidating it. The ADA opposed it, the Socialists opposed it, the AFL-CIO opposed it, the ultra-liberal National Farmers Union opposed it, Steve Allen, taking time off from SANE, opposed it, Dore Schary opposed it and the liberal poet laureate, Carl Sandburg, opposed it. Taking its cue, Congress opposed it and consigned the program to oblivion.

However the law's demise has served the strange cult of liberalism, all

Andrew J. Biemiller, former Democratic congressman from Milwaukee, is one of the AFL-CIO's chief lobbyists.

sorts of predicted troubles and complaints have since sprouted, with neither farmer nor worker, American nor Mexican, particularly happy: Growers in California and other states using braceros are now in the midst of a crisis caused by a lack of qualified crop pickers; and the Mexican worker is moaning because he is unable to earn much-wanted dollars.

The plain truth is that the verbal assaults which finally felled the program were almost entirely specious. Andrew J. Biemiller, director of the AFL-CIO's Department of Legislation, unleashed the standard bromide against the importation of braceros when he charged that the "bracero is treated virtually as a commodity, to be imported and exported unilaterally by the

Braceros packing lettuce in California field.

grower. He has little voice in determining where and under what conditions he will work, freedom of movement or effective defense against exploitation."

Mr. Biemiller's heart may bleed for the bracero, but his mind, apparently, has never thought to ask why the bracero, if he's so terribly exploited, is so anxious to be re-exploited year after year after year by returning to the United States?

Or why, according to American government sources, there are more Mexicans who desire these supposedly degrading jobs than there are jobs to be had?

Or why the Mexican government, with its highly labor-left orientation, desires this sort of "exploitation" program?

Still, the myth persists. The fact, of course, is that the bracero has been treated far better than Biemiller suggests.

PL-78, enacted in 1951 under a Democratic Administration, was passed to *protect* the bracero, not exploit him. Before such legislation, Mexican nationals would illegally enter the United States by swimming across the Rio Grande in order to obtain stoop-labor jobs on American farms. These "wetback" braceros were unprotected by federal law.

As a result, gathering pressures to protect them brought about passage of PL-78 which permitted the American and Mexican governments to negotiate an agreement covering the braceros. This basic agreement was renegotiated periodically and determined the condition of recruitment, transportation, remuneration, duration of employment, settlement of claims, housing—in fact, almost everything, right down to the special menu American employers had to provide the Mexicans.

Not only were these regulations worked out by both governments, but the rules were enforced by "compliance men" from the Department of Labor who ensured that the American employer fulfilled his contract with the Mexican workers. Exploitation? Hardly.

When Rep. Paul Findley (R.-Ill.) once asked Willard Wirtz if he thought PL-78 was "a major assist to the laboring man in Mexico," the Secretary of Labor, who later actually connived against the bracero program, replied forthrightly: "Yes, I do."

The program has benefited Mexico in many ways: Statistics reveal that it has been a substantial aid to the Mexican economy in that it has been the second most important source of dollar exchange.

Robert M. Sayre, acting director of the Office of Caribbean and Mexican Affairs two years ago, told a House subcommittee on agriculture in March 1963:

"Remittances home from the braceros, estimated to average at least $100 per worker and possibly twice this amount, not only have often substantially supported their families and relatives, but have contributed notably to cover the Mexican deficit in its trade and in repaying its loans. The Bank of Mexico estimated these remittances at $37 million in 1962 . . . When it is recognized that the annual per capita income in many areas from which the Mexican workers come is approximately $100, it can readily be seen how important this supplemental income can be to Mexican workers. [This] program has thus fulfilled mutually satisfactory objectives: American farmers have been able to obtain temporary agricultural laborers and *Mexican workers have been able to obtain a fair income under labor conditions satisfactory to both governments"* (emphasis added).

Furthermore, the bracero program has been particularly helpful in battling the Communists, something our government and even the anti-bracero liberals claim they are interested in combatting.

A few years ago, the Central Intelligence Agency told a congressional committee in executive session that the Mexican Communists were adamantly opposed to the bracero program. Why? Because the Mexicans, after earning their money, went home to buy land, became bourgeosie capitalists and turned their backs on Marxism.

Thus the exploitation myth.

Another central argument used to defeat the bracero program was that by abolishing it America's alleged vast army of unemployed would be put to work. This argument remains of doubtful validity and was, curiously, developed by the same organizations who said stoop labor was not the sort of work Mexicans should be subjected to. Apparently they don't mind if such labor—horrible, to hear them tell it—is performed by Americans.

The facts are that the American worker, protected by high unemployment compensation and with little desire or stomach for stoop labor, has never been drawn to this type of back-breaking job.

Under the bracero program, for example, U.S. farmers were allowed to use Mexican nationals only when the Department of Labor certified that no Americans were willing to do the work, and enough Americans were never willing. Rep. Delbert Latta (R.-Ohio) has said that Ohio farmers use Texas-born Mexicans to do bracero work because "our people . . . are not used to doing it. They will not do it."

Numerous representatives from state employment agencies have testified to this; so have numerous growers associations in several of the states. Growers associations in California tell *Human Events* that only a few of those Americans who have recently been recruited to do the work formerly done by braceros remain on the job and even these are not as efficient as the Mexican nationals, almost all of whom stayed on the farms as long as they were needed.

"Over half of those referred to us for employment," commented a grower association leader in Ontario, "turned out to be drunks. We just couldn't use them."

The Department of Labor, now aiding the farmers to recruit bracero replacements, has discovered the same thing, though it is reluctant to admit the fact. In order to "prove" that Americans will do the work of the braceros, and with a strong nudge from organized labor, Secretary of Labor Wirtz, under a questionable interpretation of another statute, PL 414, has decided to fix wage scales for migratory farm labor at farily high levels. In this way, he hopes Americans will be attracted to bracero-type work.

He has entered into the wage-fixing game, however, without express congressional approval. In point of fact, Congress has specifically exempted migratory farm labor from the minimum wage act.

Even with the arbitrarily raised wages, however, those growers who can afford the higher rates are still complaining not enough qualified workers can be obtained. But Mr. Wirtz is willing to continue his experiment—at the expense of the farmer.

Moreover, the higher wage scales are driving small farmers to the wall. The large farmer, say the experts, can eventually turn to automation rather than rely on high-paid, unskilled American labor. Indeed, even the Teamsters Union in California, which does much of the trucking for the growers, is hinting it would like a return to the bracero program because the union feels the crop pickings will be slim this year under the present program.

Such has been the handiwork of the utopians. The point, of course, is that Congress might do well to revive the old bracero program which really made just about everybody, except a few liberals and AFL-CIO officials, very happy.

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Johnson's State of the Union Message Endangers Freedom and Prosperity

From the Chattanooga *News-Free Press*

President Lyndon B. Johnson opened his State of the Union address with expression of the loftiest of ideals—"freedom from arbitrary power," "unity of man" and "harmony." Then he enunciated a program that included many desirable goals but which he would approach in a manner imposing the most arbitrary power, causing the greatest disunity and destroying hope of harmony.

Mr. Johnson's program totally ignored the Constitution's division of powers and its limits on the functions of the central government of which he is chief executive, extending his influence and expanding his control in a way that would undo our nation's basic document of freedom.

The President's message outlining his plan for a "Great Society," as Mr. Johnson sees it, would mean the virtual extinction of local government except as a minor bureaucratic instrumentality of federal power, and would impose coerced conformity in the place of individuality and personal freedom.

Who can dispute the *goals* of improvement in education, attack on diseases, advancement of cities, beautification of America, control of crime, promotion of art and other things of this sort? But it is not the legal function of the federal government to do these things. Our system of freedom provides for all of these through individual effort, free enterprise, local government. But Mr. Johnson would impose his mark and his control on all of this.

In speaking of his "Great Society," Mr. Johnson said one of the questions must be "not only how fast we are going but where we are headed." That is right. And the direction he is heading us is away from freedom in return for material promises by a benevolent despotism.

In his discussion of foreign affairs—properly and constitutionally a function of the federal government and the President—Mr. Johnson made some statements that were sound and some most visionary. The proof will lie in actions rather than in words.

Mr. Johnson wants to swap visits and TV appearances with the Russian rulers. But again, the words that they may say to us and the words that Mr. Johnson may say to them belie the real policies that exist. Russians have said comforting words to us before, but Communist aggression has continued just as relentlessly, sometimes with us lulled into euphoria by the false words.

Naturally, Mr. Johnson paid lip service to the failing United Nations, saying the frustrations of it are a result of the kind of world in which we live rather than the fault of the organization, an evaluation that is not quite accurate when the United Nations violates its charter in various instances, fails to stand for peace, coddles aggressors and includes in too great number and too great power "nations" which really are only collections of tribal groups not far advanced from Stone Age development, but which shout and scream and posture in the international forum in such a way that some call it "world opinion" and quake before it.

Mr. Johnson said correctly that the state of the union depends in large measure upon the "state of the world." But unfortunately, our foreign policies have not been such as to face the real state of the world in a manner to make the state of our union more secure.

How unrealistic Mr. Johnson's foreign policy is was indicated by his reference to communism's wearing "different faces," one of quiet, one of aggression, to which Mr. Johnson responds with plans for military action and death to Americans in Viet Nam while proposing more aid and trade with the Reds on the other side of the world.

In domestic policy, Mr. Johnson further displayed the totalitarian power he advocates when he stated he will use his influence to repeal Section 14B of the Taft-Hartley Act so men may be denied the right to work and support their families if they choose not to join a labor union contrary to the dictation of a union boss.

To this infringement upon individual freedom he would add an extension of the minimum wage in the guise of promoting welfare but which in truth would price some marginal jobs out of the market and force gainfully employed workers into unemployment and welfarism.

He pledged to work to retain the "soundness of our dollar," but promised increased debt and another unbalanced budget. He declared only that he would move "toward" a balanced budget, but he continues the unsound policy in prosperity of spending more than the federal government takes in.

And he proposes to institute a new wave of spending in almost every conceivable field, from building high-speed trains to socialized housing, offering handouts to almost everyone for almost everything—while reducing taxation.

Some will hail such promises by a President. But they would call it fraud and foolishness if they met the same conditions in their ordinary personal and business life.

Regretfully, the myriad promises of the author of the "Great Society" are remindful of the challenges of the Tempter recorded in Matthew 4: Turn the stones into bread (but man does not live by bread alone); cast yourself from the pinnacle unmindful of the consequences (feeling sure that the normal terrible result will not come to pass); gain all the beautiful kingdoms of the world and the glory of them (but at the price of worshipping the wrong values).

Bread and power and beautiful kingdoms are desirable in their own way. But the price for them—not only in things material but in things spiritual? Are they worth it?

Mr. Johnson held out a broad panorama of temptation that if yielded to will bring not a "Great Society" but a dependent, decadent society of crushed individualism, emasculated freedom, economic ruin and concentrated power over the people—a distinct departure from the concept that our government is instituted to preserve the individuality and freedom with which our Creator endowed us.

Courtesy Indianapolis *Star*

Tries to Blame Industry

Washington Should Regulate Itself in the War on Inflation

By BARRY GOLDWATER

From the glowing future that President Lyndon Johnson has predicted in his State of the Union message it appears obvious that the Congress will be asked for ever-increasing, probably astronomical sums of money to implement the program of the "Great Society."

At the same time, however, the government is warning of possible inflation and going to fantastic lengths to lay the blame at the feet of private industry.

The blast from Administration sources has been occasioned by the price increases announced by the nation's steel companies. Treasury officials have reacted in terms that can only be described as hysterical. President Johnson, accordingly, has ordered a full investigation of the economic aspects of such a price increase.

In short, the government is showing all the familiar signs of bringing pressure to bear on a private industry to force it to tailor its pricing practices to some schedule arrived at by White House theorists. This, of course, was done once before when the Kennedy Administration forced a rescinding of a general increase in the price of steel. In that exercise of governmental pressure even the FBI was used.

Now the steel firms have even better arguments to support their action. Their production costs have been increasing steadily, and the demand for steel products is such that the purchasers are in position to absorb an increase in price.

But the government's argument is that an increase in prices will be followed by an increase in wages, and the joint action will result in an upward spiral of inflationary pressures. If you believe some Administration spokesmen, this could be so injurious to the national economy that it would justify some implied government regulation.

What the Administration is conveniently ignoring is the government's own direct responsibility for the inflationary pressures that are building up. We are admittedly in a period of national prosperity, and by all the rules of economics, except the Administration's own "house" rules, this is a time when the government should cut down on spending in the public sector.

If regulation of factors contributing to inflation is what the Administration has in mind, it ought to start by regulating itself. And the place to begin this holding action is right in the government's front yard.

There can be no doubt that the free-handed spending policies of the New Frontier—the unbalanced budgets, the heavy deficits in time of prosperity—are beginning to be felt in the supermarkets, the clothing stores, the automobile salesrooms and other places where the public does a large part of its buying. And this result will be aggravated further if the Administration insists on going through with many of the costlier facets of the so-called "Great Society."

The steel price increase, coming as it does at a time when the living cost index is on the rise, is almost a heaven-sent present to White House economists. This gives them a scapegoat for a condition that already was beginning to affect the economy. It gives them a chance to try to pin the blame for their lack of fiscal responsibility on a segment of American industry.

It is important to remember that the steel industry is a commercial enterprise subject to the laws of supply and demand. The steel companies cannot be expected to go on forever with prices held at a constant level while costs, including those of government, continue to rise.

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How the Supreme Court Is Remaking the United States

By PHILIP B. KURLAND

Philip B. Kurland is a professor of law at the University of Chicago and editor of The Supreme Court Review, *an annual evaluation of the court. A former law clerk to Justice Felix Frankfurter, he has written two books on the Supreme Court.*

The following article is the Chicago Tribune's *condensation of a January 7 speech by Prof. Kurland before the Governmental Affairs Council of the Chicago Association of Commerce and Industry.*

Looking over the last decade of the Supreme Court's work—roughly the period between the school desegregation cases in 1954 and the reapportionment cases of 1964—one quickly discovers that the justices have wrought more fundamental changes in the political and legal structure of the United States than during any period in our history since Mr. Chief Justice Marshall first wrote meaning into the abstractions of the Constitution's language.

And, to make my essential point at the outset, the problem is not primarily whether in your eyes or mine these changes are good or bad, but rather whether the Supreme Court, constituted as it is by nine lawyers with life tenure and politically irresponsible, is the proper organ of government to accomplish the goals it may decide to set for this country.

Three dominant movements are evident in the court's recent work. First and foremost has been the emerging primacy of equality as a guide to constitutional decision. Perhaps an offshoot of the Negro revolution that the court helped to sponsor in *Brown v. Board of Education*, the equalitarian revolution in judicial doctrine has made dominant the principles to be read into the equal protection clause of the 14th Amendment rather than the due process clause, heretofore the polestar of Supreme Court action . . .

The decisions in the school segregation cases, the "sit-in" cases, and the reapportionment cases are merely the most prominent of a very large number of decisions pushing this egalitarian theme. Quite clearly the movement is at its inception: certainly it is nowhere near its conclusion.

Two fundamental difficulties face the court in this effort, or would face the court were it more conscious of its obligation to justify and explain its judgments. The first is the question whether the equal protection clause empowers the court to eliminate not only the inequalities imposed by law but the inequalities that derive from non-governmental action or inaction, the social and economic inequalities as well as the political inequalities. . . . . The second major problem . . . is the task of adequately reconciling the competing claims of equality on the one hand with liberty and other fundamental guaranties on the other . . .

The second prominent theme of current Supreme Court adjudication, however important, is hardly novel. I am referring to the effective subordination, if not destruction, of the federal system. This movement is not entirely disparate from the egalitarian push. For each is a drive toward uniformity and away from diversity. Equality demands uniformity of rules. Uniformity cannot exist if there are multiple rulemakers. It follows that the objective of equality cannot be achieved except by the elimination of authorities not subordinate to the central power.

It, too, is an important part of our political and social and economic movement away from diversity toward conformity . . . Perhaps the most amazing fact about the court's recent infringements on state authority is that, having taken so much power away from the states, it continues to find more to take away . . .

The third of the major trends discernible from a study of the court's efforts over the last 10 years . . . [is] the enhancement of the judicial dominion at the expense of the power of other branches of government, national as well as state. . . . There was, at one time, a fairly substantial area of governmental action that the court had wisely declared off-limits for itself.

The reapportionment cases seem to have dealt a fatal blow to the idea that there are certain functions of government beyond the competence of the court to perform . . . It is only fair to note, however, that the court treats its own precedents with no less disdain than it accords congressional legislation. Indeed, a court that considers its pronouncements to be "the law of the land" might be expected to pay more respect to its own opinions.

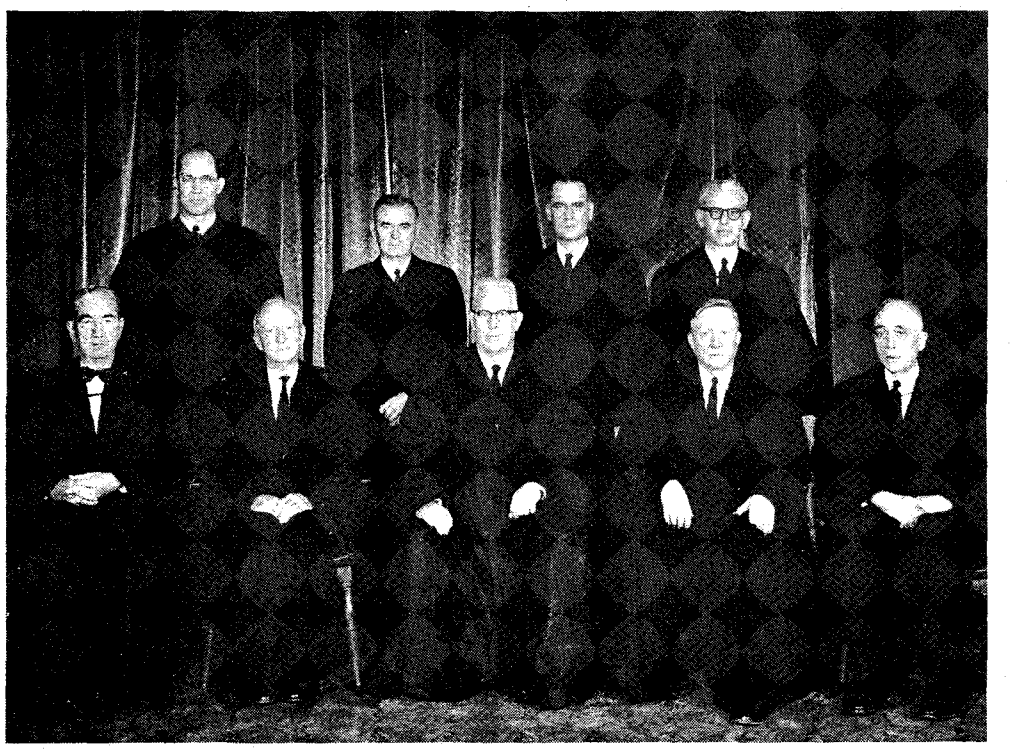
The fact of the matter is that the number of its own cases overruled by the court in the past decade, either openly or covertly, have accelerated at such a rate as almost to remove the hyperbole from Mr. Justice Roberts' charge that the court's judgments were coming to be like railroad excursion tickets, good for this day only. . .

The solution of the problem of excessive judicial power . . . must be found in making the judicial branch of the government politically more responsible without impinging on its independence. It should be remembered . . . that the success of Anglo-American democracies has depended in no small part on the independence of the judiciary.

Such an answer, if it is to be found anywhere, is most likely to be found in the responsible utilization of the amending power . . . There is, however, a prerequisite to the utilization of the amending process, a prerequisite that will both justify the process and, in many instances, make it superfluous.

That prerequisite is a real comprehension on the part of the electorate of the role and performance of the Supreme Court. And the obligation of this understanding falls particularly on the leaders of the community. For, I think I can say without fear of being proved wrong, the press has failed in its obligation to educate the public about the decisions of the court. It is also unfortunately true that the bar has failed in this regard . . .

Only an educated public can understand whether judicial decisions appropriately call for constitutional amendment. At the same time, an educated and aroused public may make the court politically more responsible that it has been.



Supreme Court justices: Top row, Justices White, Brennan, Stewart and Goldberg; bottom row: Justices Clark, Black, Chief Justice Warren, Douglas and Harlan. Prof. Kurland says amending the Constitution is probably the only solution to the problem of excessive judicial power.

Psychological Tests Have Little Value

By IRENE CORBALLY KUHN

A recent lawsuit for invasion of privacy was instituted by parents who objected to a questionnaire used in the school their child attended.

The mania for crawling inside the other fellow's psyche has become epidemic. It is rapidly becoming imbedded in the American way of life, first cousin to our passion for polling, which is a natural development of the national indulgence in and reliance on psychoanalysis. And it is certainly a blood relation of the naive notion that "scientific sampling" and the psychologist's quiz both represent the acme of "instant information," "in depth," as the jargon of the profession has it.

The whole Q. and A. bit has been thoroughly explored in *Educational Testing for the Millions* (McGraw-Hill) by Gene R. Hawes, who has worked for two of the country's largest testing organizations, served as editor with the College Entrance Examination Board, and knows whereof he writes.

One thing is certain, and in this Mr. Hawes concurs: The American public has been seriously misinformed about standardized testing almost as much by its over-zealous exponents as by its critics. His book attempts to explain the crucial, basic facts about testing, all together, and in plain English. This in itself is a great step forward. Mr. Hawes, himself a parent, shows other parents what an IQ means to a child and how to find out the IQ scores of their children, which are often kept secret from the parents.

He believes personality "tests" for job applicants are scientifically unsound and morally dubious. The personality inventories are not tests in the same sense as academic ability or achievement tests. They are, rather, "self-report" devices in which an individual supplies answers about his likes and dislikes, worries and interests. Psychologists today generally reject the notion that traits of character can be measured with any substantial degree of accuracy.

An applicant for a job, "if he has the moral stamina and financial independence," can properly refuse to submit to such tests. The regulations of the American Psychological Assn. require that "the psychologist who asks an individual to reveal personal information . . .does so only after making certain that the person is fully aware of the purpose of the. . .evaluation and of the ways in which the information may be used."

However, the man needing and wanting a job is not likely to start screaming that a test invades his privacy and infringes on his rights, more's the pity.

But couldn't businesses and corporations use old-fashioned criteria which used to work so well? Or have we been computerized, analyzed, probed, prodded and brainwashed out of all sense?

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'Stop Pickin' on Mississippi'

By JAMES JACKSON KILPATRICK

It is about time that someone wrote a piece entitled "Stop Pickin' on Mississippi," and I have just nominated me.

For the past 10 years, and more especially for the past several weeks, the drums have been beating tattoo for Ole Miss. There are those who would read her out of the regiment altogether, a disgrace to the Union, a blot on the whole human race.

Dr. Martin Luther King, in one of his more constructive moments, urged a boycott of all products manufactured in Mississippi. Roy Wilkins, that great apostle of the advancement of colored people, sought to block the sale of Mississippi bonds for the rebuilding of public schools.

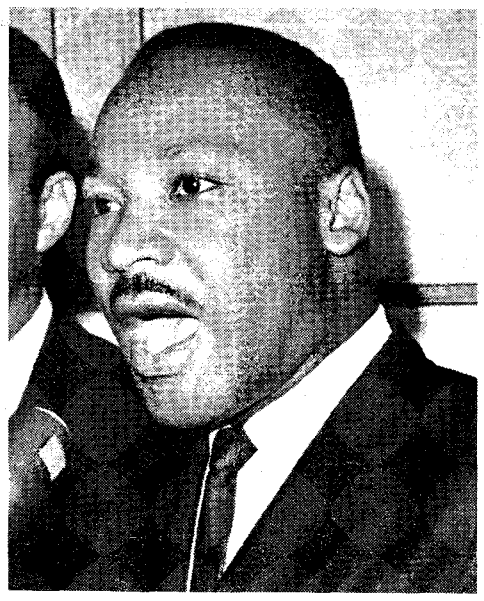
Some emissaries from Oberlin College in Ohio, finding no meritorious good works closer home, chose to spend some highly publicized holidays as "carpenters for Christmas." And in a particularly presumptuous piece of arrogance, Dick Gregory, Sammy Davis Jr., and Drew Pearson met in Chicago, of all places, to round up 20,000 turkeys to be sent to the oppressed Negroes of darkest Mississippi.

It is high time, I suggest, for a national re-reading of Leviticus 16. This whole republic is deeply involved in prejudice, discrimination and crimes of racially motivated violence. How convenient it is to have a Mississippi. We will pile all our sins on the head of the scapegoat, and drive her into a Dixie wilderness. We will scourge her erring congressmen and drive up her bond rates. All this may not make the world safe for Southern Negroes, but it is making things marvelously safe for Northern hypocrites.

Consider some of the events of recent weeks. If Mississippi ever is to lick her frightful problems of poverty—and poverty lies at the very root of the sickness—it can only be by bringing into the state the new industry that will provide the jobs that bring the income that contribute to self-respect. But with Saint Martin blowing the bugles for boycott, what industry would elect to settle in Mississippi now? Very well, he has "dramatized the evils." Is this truly what Mississippi needs above all else?

That was what Mr. Wilkins had in mind, too. He would dramatize the bleeding wounds. So he gratuitously injected himself and his influential organization into the sale of certain Mississippi bonds.

In so many words, he warned the country's top security dealers that he would equate them with murder,



Rev. Martin Luther King has urged a boycott on all products manufactured in Mississippi.

arson and racist oppression if they dared to bid on bonds for sewers, water supplies and public schools. The nervous dealers at last bid in the bonds, but at a rate that will punish the affected people of Mississippi, white and black alike, for many years to come.

Several months ago some of the decent and generous people of Mississippi established an inter-racial, inter-faith group known as the Mississippi Committee of Concern, whose sole purpose is to rebuild burned or damaged churches. In a publicity blackout that has been almost total, it has gone about its quiet work. It has contributed already to the rebuilding of four churches at Bandon, Clinton, Gluckstadt and Philadelphia.

Just before Christmas, the committee announced additional allocations for 10 more churches at Canton, North Jackson, Aberdeen, Itta Bena, Carthage, Collinsville, Hattiesburg and Flowood. More that $36,000 has been raised toward these several projects; architectural firms in Jackson have contributed their services free of charge; scores of white persons have worked through the Committee of Concern, side by side with Negro friends, in an effort to put matters right. Dr. William P. Davis is chairman of the group; the address is P.O. Box 530, Jackson.

How many persons are familiar with the good work of this Mississippi committee? Very few, I should judge. But the Oberlin contingent, working in the glare of national publicity on a church of highly doubtful justification, reaped a harvest of newspaper space. Truly was it said that there are those who love to pray standing in the synagogues and in the corners of the streets, that they may be seen of men.

And how noble it was, while virtue is being applauded, of Dick and Sammy and Drew to raise those 20,000 turkeys in Chicago. It would be an interesting

Columnist Drew Pearson worked on campaign to send 20,000 Christmas turkeys to Mississippi.

experiment in psychiatry to choose a random sample of a hundred Negroes from Leflore and Tallahatchie Counties, and a hundred Negroes from Trumbull Park, and to measure both their psyches and their hunger. Life doubtless is something short of paradise down along the Yazoo River. How are things in South Chicago?

The blunt truth is that there are more crimes or inter-racial violence in Washington, D.C., on any weekend, than there are in Mississippi in a month. Compared to the jungles of Harlem and Central Park, Jackson is an oasis of pure tranquillity. Yes, the murders of Emmett Till, of Medgar Evers, of the three civil rights workers, were terrible events. Philadelphia, New York and Chicago have known equal violence, identically motivated, but this has been the violence of Negroes wrought upon whites.

Mississippi isn't perfect. Of course not. Not even the most sympathetic observers can excuse or condone some of the senseless segregation that persists. There is, in truth, a terrible sickness here, made all the more tragic by the unwillingness of so many Mississippians publicly to acknowledge the cancer that exists. They are paying a fearful price socially, and economically, and culturally.

My point is simply that much good exists in Mississippi also, and much kindness, and much common sense. Perhaps these forces could go to work, if the rest of the country would stop crying about the mote in its brother's eye, and probe for a while at the beam in its own.

(Copyright 1965, *Newsday*)

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Once Begun, Medicare Will Be Difficult to Curtail

From the Chicago *Tribune*

With an overwhelming majority in Congress and a reorganized Ways and Means Committee in the House, President Johnson is understandably hopeful that "this is the year" for a Medicare bill. In his health message to Congress he said he considered this measure "of utmost urgency"—a phrase which wears a little thin after years of use.

Some other backers of Medicare have allowed their confidence to lead to carelessness, and have unintentionally confirmed the worst fears of their critics.

Rep. Wilbur Mills, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee and, until now, the most powerful enemy of Medicare, has agreed to support the legislation if the Administration will accept modifications.

He will go along with a program handled under Social Security, but he wants Medicare to be financed from its own fund, like disability insurance, and not from the old-age and survivors fund, as it would be under the Administration's present p'an. A separate fund has also been recommended by the Social Security advisory council.

The President didn't mention the fund in his message, thus implying that the official position is still in favor of a single fund serving both programs.

Having a separate fund would mean that Medicare expenses would have to be covered by Medicare taxes, and could not be charged to the old-age pension fund.

But some backers of the original bill object to this suggestion, and their reason is revealing. They say that having a separate fund would force payroll taxes higher than would otherwise be necessary. They are thus admitting, in effect, what critics have been charging: that the proposed one-half per cent payroll tax increase is not enough to cover the expected Medicare costs, and that they have been intending all along to dip into the old-age pension funds. Then, when pension taxes would inevitably have to be raised to make up for the pilferage, they could blandly put the blame on the pensions.

This is the same old dodge which has been used time and again to push programs through Congress on the specious assurance that "this is all it's going to cost." The proper response, as we ought to have learned by now, is "Oh, yeah?" The backers of Medicare have as much as admitted that the program, even in its present limited form, will cost more than represented. Once the bill is enacted, of course, demands for extensions and increased benefits are sure to follow.

The advisory council acknowledged that in order to finance a separate fund, the proposed tax will have to be nearly doubled—to four fifths of one per cent, split between employer and employe. This would bring the total Social Security tax to more than the 10 per cent which many of the program's supporters believe is the maximum the country can afford.

There is still no way of knowing that even a tax this high would be adequate, because the advisory council's own crystal ball has, in previous instance, proved distressingly clouded.

So here we are, plunging toward a program which purports to provide instant benefits, which even its backers admit is inadequately financed, and which everybody knows will be a stepping stone toward a broader and more costly program which, in turn, will run at an even greater deficit. If we don't have the foresight to look before we leap, how can we ever hope to extricate ourselves from this mire once we're in it?

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INAUGURAL ADDRESSES have a quality of sameness in format and phraseology; and LBJ is working on his as the next occasion rapidly approaches. The thought is, however, that he can skip that part of his predecessor's noble injunction "Ask not what your country can do for you . . . " In the present instance, via the State of the Union message, Mr. Johnson already has told you.—From the Nashville *Banner*

NASSER BOASTS of sending aid to Congolese rebels. But the State Department has already promised to get even—by sending Nasser more aid.—Lyn Nofziger in the San Diego *Union*

□ □ □

DID YOU NOTICE?—"Poll Shows Senators Frustrated on Viet": Webster's defines "frustrate" as "to bring to nothing." That describes not only the senators who were polled but also the results of our policies in Viet Nam.—From the Indianapolis *Star*

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THE PRESIDENT'S State of the Union message lasted an hour. His health message was just as long. The "Great Society" may not be a breath of fresh air, but it certainly is windy.—Jack Wilson in the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*

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Quasi-Illiteracy

Are Today's Children More Stupid?

By DR. MAX RAFFERTY
California Superintendent of Public Instruction

Every so often I get a letter such as this: "You're pessimistic. My children [or grandchildren] have got along all right in 'life-adjustment' schools. They've received good grades. They know more than you think."

All right. Why not try a little experiment, you folks with kids in "life-adjustment" schools? And let's try it first on the sixth graders, shall we? Because in most states they represent the end product of elementary school education.

Get sixth-grade Johnny in off the Little League diamond for a new minutes. Stand him in front of you, with his soiled sneakers and torn T-shirt. Ask him to tell you something about Charlemagne. Get him to expound on Hannibal. Ask him what century Julius Caesar lived in, and who knocked him off, and why.

Ask him who crossed the Delaware and what he did when he reached the other side. See if he ever heard of James Madison or Theodore Roosevelt or Henry Clay. You're going to be mighty, mighty interested in Johnny's answers.

Then get sixth-grade Mary in on the carpet, poor kid. See what she can tell you about Evangeline or Silas Marner or the Lady of the Lake. Ask her to quote just the opening lines of *Paul Revere's Ride* or *The Charge of the Light Brigade* or *Old Ironsides*. Get her to tell you something—anything—about *The Village Blacksmith* or *The Wreck of the Hesperus* or *Hiawatha*. She'll probably think you've gone right off your rocker.

But don't stop here. Ask the same questions of the first eighth grader you come across. See for yourself what "life-adjustment" junior high schools are teaching.

Last of all, ask an average graduating senior in high school—not the college prep youngster, but the average one. When you recover from the shock, don't blame the kids. Or their teachers. Blame yourself for permitting this sort of quasi-illiteracy to flourish unchecked in some of your own tax-supported schools.

And if you think Longfellow and Tennyson are old hat, try them on Browning or Dickens or even Homer—names which have stood the test of time and become part of the cultural heritage of mankind.

I've been looking through a moderately old textbook. It was written back in 1886 and adopted by my home state as a grade-school reader. Here are some of its contributors, the men who wrote the material which the boys and girls were reading down in the grades in the days of Grover Cleveland: William Cullen Bryant, Lord Byron, William Shakespeare, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Sir William Scott, Edgar Allen Poe, Bret Harte and a host of others.

These names have held up pretty well during the intervening decades, haven't they? The consensus among literary authorities would be that these writers have contributed significantly to literature. Great Grandpa and Great Grandma weren't so far wrong, were they, when they insisted through their state-adopted textbooks that their children be exposed to writing of such lasting value?

If you really want a shock, try these names on sixth graders today. Or ninth graders or even the great majority of 12th graders.

But apparently Grandma and Grandpa learned to read this sort of beautiful, valuable, interesting material, didn't they? And don't let anybody tell you that Grandma and Grandpa weren't in school 80 years ago. They may have missed high school—a lot of them—but they were certainly in the grade schools.

The reading consultants and the curriculum experts and the education professors will tell you that today's children aren't "mature" enough to grasp such "advanced" material.

Well, why aren't they? Our grandparents were.

Whose fault is it that they're not? Are our children more stupid than the children of 80 years ago?

Or are they just not being asked to tackle tough material because of a philosophy which has decided unilaterally that a child's mind exists not to be stretched, but to be adjusted?

(Copyright 1965, Los Angeles *Times*)

ABUSE OF PRIVILEGE—"A year ago last April [Rep. Adam Clayton] Powell [D.-N.Y.] lost a verdict of $211,500 for defamation of character, which was reduced on appeal to $46,500. . . . Last week the N.Y. District Attorney's office said without further explanation that there was no proceeding now under way in that office against Mr. Powell. It is inexplicable that Rep. Powell has so successfully managed to evade and/or defy the courts. It is astonishing that he has so thoroughly managed to disgrace the House of Representatives and the party that has honored him with the chairmanship of one of its major committees. Once again we say that Mr. Powell has brought contempt not only onto himself—which is the least of our worries—but also to the party, the House and the country that allow any man so to abuse the privilege of his office."—From the New York *Times*

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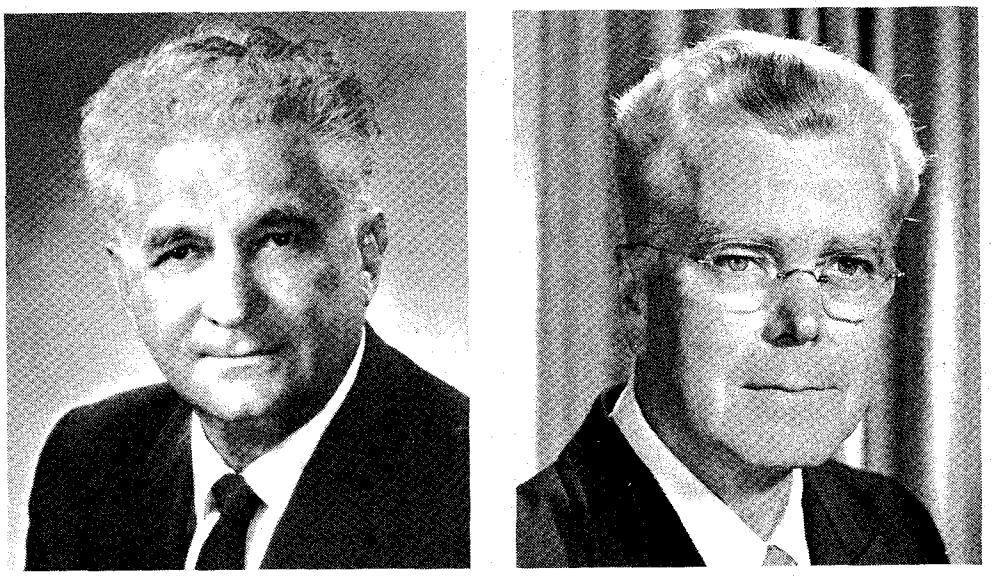

Two Ohio Democrats, Sen. Frank Lausche (left) and Rep. Michael Feighan, want to know what the State Department has done to prevent another Lee Oswald case.

Want Oswald Case Review

Feighan and Lausche to Propose National Commission on Defectors

From the Allen-Scott Report

Two Ohio legislators are quietly setting the stage for Congress to make its own review of the State Department's and Immigration Service's handling of Lee Harvey Oswald, assassin of President Kennedy.

Rep. Michael Feighan and Sen. Frank Lausche, both Democrats, plan to trigger the congressional inquiry this month by introducing legislation for the establishment of a national commission, made up of representatives from all branches of government and the public, to handle all cases of U.S. and Soviet defectors.

They also are preparing legislation "providing for the loss of nationality in the case of an individual entering a Communist country with the intent to transfer his allegiance from the United States to that country."

Working closely with other members of the Senate and House Judiciary Committees, the two Ohio Democrats plan to use the hearings on the legislation to question State Department and Immigration authorities thoroughly on why Oswald, who spent two years in the Soviet Union after defecting from the United States, was permitted to return to this country.

They will seek a report on what the two agencies have done to prevent another Oswald case, and call for a full accounting and the present whereabouts of all U. S. defectors, including those who reportedly have returned to the United States.

Rep. Feighan and Sen. Lausche are unhappy with the way the Warren Commission, in investigating the assassination of President Kennedy, brushed this important chapter in Oswald's life under the rug.

The commission, which held the State Department blameless, did not question several important diplomats involved in Oswald's return to the United States.

One of the officials not called to testify was responsible for sending to the FBI a report contending that the former Marine was not dangerous. The other diplomat was involved in the legal ruling that, although Oswald had renounced his citizenship in Russia, he didn't lose it because he had not signed certain documents.

Rep. Feighan has the names of these State Department officials and plans to summon both as witnesses.

Feighan's hearings will highlight the little-known opposition of several Immigration Service authorities to Oswald's return.

One immigration district director, J. W. Holland of San Antonio, Tex., vigorously opposed granting return visas to Oswald and his wife, stating in a memorandum to his superiors:

"Petition of Lee Harvey Oswald forwarded with recommendation that sanctions not be waived and petition denied.

"A substantial amount of derogatory security information has been developed in connection with the petitioner, and it is felt that he does not meet the criteria mentioned as to being reputable, and considerable doubt has arisen with regard to any meritorious features of this case.

"It is reported that on his subsequent visit to the U.S. embassy in Moscow, he stated he had been completely relieved of his illusions about the Soviet Union, and also that much of the bravado and arrogance which characterized his first visit appeared to have left him.

"These unsupported declarations are not sufficient to relieve the doubts which have arisen regarding his loyalty to the United States. Sanctions will not be waived, and the petition should be denied."

According to Feighan's investigation, the Immigration Service dropped its opposition to Oswald after the State Department Office of Security forwarded a memorandum stating:

"Lee Harvey Oswald attempted to renounce U.S. citizenship but did not, in fact, renounce U.S. citizenship.

"Our determination on the basis of information and evidence presently of record is that Mr. Oswald did not expatriate himself and remains a citizen of the United States."

Specific cases to be put on the public record by Feighan will show that high-ranking Communist security officials have fled from Poland and Russia and given the CIA valuable information about Soviet agents in this country, but no action has ever been taken against these security risks.

(Distributed 1965
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It's Time for a Good Cornball Play

By JENKIN LLOYD JONES

It's time somebody in America produced a good cornball play.

It is time we came up with a fine human drama comprised of virile males and feminine females who have something in mind beside procreation.

It is time we were reminded that mankind's struggles in the hayloft do not represent the whole of his story, that he struggled for many things that had nothing to do with the tavern wench, and that he died for many dreams that transcended his animal appetites.

We've had enough Lolitas.

We've had enough *Tea and Sympathy*.

We ought to be about caught up on Big Daddies.

The time has come when some of our gifted writers and dramatists should crawl out of their peep-shows and quit rehashing their lecture notes in abnormal psychology.

There's a lot about man that is not disgusting and degrading, putrid and prurient. Otherwise he'd never have risen from the cave.

What has happened to the plays that inspire? What has happened to the shows you walked out of with your head held high and your feet a yard off the ground? What has happened to that great moment in the darkness, when the final curtain had just been drawn and before the applause started, when you felt you had had a great experience?

One night way back in '29 a kid sat pop-eyed in a London theater watching Colin Clive in the last scene in *Journey's End*. All evening tragedy had been fastening on the miserable dugout. The wounded had been carried in, the dead sadly borne away. And then the climactic battle, the creeping barrage, and you watched the hopes go and the dreams go in the tragedy of war. And finally the direct hit, the suddenly darkened stage, the sifting dust and then only the candle in the bottle, guttering for a moment and at last snuffed out. The audience sat in stunned silence for half a minute. I know. I was the kid.

Perhaps the greatest movie ever made was *Goodbye, Mr. Chips*—remember? It was about an English schoolmaster and the only sex in it was the death of his wife in childbirth. It had to do with the business of growing old, and how the pangs of age are blunted if a man has done his job well and with faith so that his work lives on in the lives of others.

That was all. No palace orgies. No amours on a golden barge. The chief trouble with the Burton-Taylor version of *Cleopatra* was that the asp checked in seven reels too late.

I have been reading *Show*, which describes itself as a "magazine of the arts." The November issue has an article about *avant-garde* movies that get around to those "intimate" playhouses in the big cities. I quote:

"Jack Smith's *Flaming Creatures* is a stupefying orgy in drag. Nevertheless, Smith displays a conspicuous talent for pictorial composition and, all in all, *Flaming Creatures* is like nothing you've ever seen before. Between 12 and 16 female impersonators and about a half-dozen authentic females affect all sorts of zany actions and relationships. A blond transvestite evoking the shared myth of the late Jean Harlow and Marilyn Monroe rises from a coffin. A fantastically large breast is bared and fondled rhythmically."

Anyone else for the vomitorium?

Someone has recently remarked, "a lot of people think they are emancipated when they are only unbuttoned." As a result of recent liberal court decisions it is now harder to get raided in New York City than in Port Said. Most of the pornographic and deviant scribblers in America have flocked to this capital of our stage. New York has become the national headquarters of the unbuttoned America.

If the people displayed their garbage for what it is it would be bad enough. But the lofty claim is made that it is "social criticism." It seems the playwright rushes around America until he can find a cesspool. Then he sits in the middle of it and says, "Gawd, how this country stinks!"

Well, America doesn't stink.

There are, of course, some things wrong with this great nation, including a mistaken interpretation of tolerance by which we have permitted the sleazy and the diseased to set the dramatic norm. We have let them downgrade us to the point where we accept the fact that the only clean literature and drama will be in costume and all contemporary life must be depicted as corrupt or degenerate.

Realism? Rubbish! The true fact is that America is full of decent people—men who go home to their wives, women who take an interest in their communities, kids who don't duck the cops. Yet in this normalcy there are struggle and tragedy, triumph and suspense, just as there were when Ibsen, Hauptmann and Tolstoy dramatized their own times.

Let's find some other stage set beside a boudoir and let's throw out the wilted pansies. The true drama of the American people can be depicted by neither.

It's time for a good cornball play.

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□ □ □

SENATOR MURPHY NOW—Sen.-elect George Murphy deserves a chance to be just plain Sen. Murphy when he takes his seat in the Senate in January to replace a darling of the Kennedy clan, Pierre Salinger. Columnist Arthur Krock has pointed out that Murphy is almost always referred to as the "former song-and-dance man" when his name is used in public print. If Murphy is to be frozen in the past, writes Krock, then it is only fair that we give equal treatment to other political notables. Hubert Humphrey would thus be known as a former small town pharmacist and President Johnson as former janitor of Southwest State College. Why not give George a chance to perform in the United States Senate and be judged on his merits, rather than "type cast" as a character from an old movie?—From the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*

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Congressional Liberals Fail In Attempt to Abolish HCUA

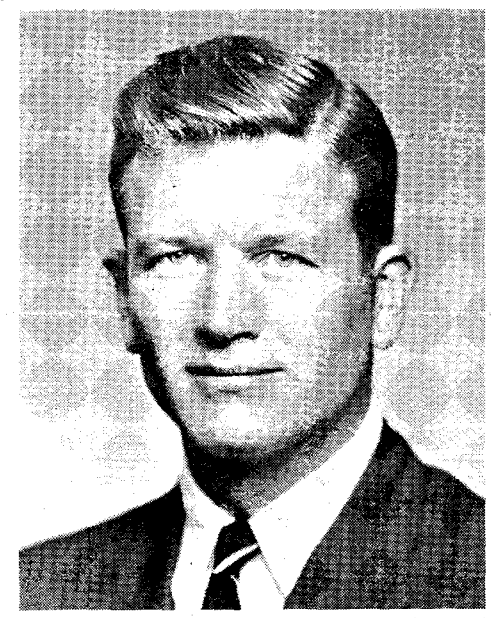
By FULTON LEWIS JR.

A tiny band of ultra-liberal congressmen has failed again to effect abolition of the House Committee on Un-American Activities. House Speaker John McCormack saw to that when he ruled out of order proposals for a roll call vote on HCUA extinction.

Dismayed and disappointed, the committee's foes have yet to concede defeat. Eight congressmen—four New Yorkers and four Californians—have tossed in the hopper resolutions calling for the abolition of HCUA and the transfer of its function to the House Judiciary Committee.

The resolutions now go to the House Rules Committee and to almost certain defeat. Missouri's Richard Bolling, an ultra-liberal Democrat, is the only Rules Committee member thought to harbor anti-HCUA sentiments.

Efforts to cripple the House Committee on Un-American Activities will continue. New York Democrat William



Rep. John Lindsay (N.Y.) is the only Republican House member to introduce an anti-HCUA bill.

Fitts Ryan has promised to oppose the HCUA appropriation later this session, but he is unlikely to win support from more than 30 of his 435 colleagues.

Directing the anti-HCUA campaign are two individuals identified under oath as members of the Communist party—Frank Wilkinson and Anne Braden. They run the National Committee to Abolish HCUA, a group found by Congress to be a Communist front. For several weeks Wilkinson and Mrs. Braden have *operated from a fifth floor suite in* the Congressional Hotel, just a few steps from the House Office Buildings.

They have buttonholed congressmen, begging support, distributed anti-HCUA petitions, and mailed out voluminous quantities of literature. They organized a futile campaign in which Speaker McCormack was bombarded with letters and telegrams asking that he permit a vote on the committee's abolition.

Note: Seven of the eight congressmen to introduce resolutions calling for HCUA's termination are Democrats: New York's Farbstein, Resnick, and Rosenthal; California's Roosevelt, Edwards, Burton and Hawkins. New York's John Lindsay is the only Republican to favor abolition of the House committee. Ryan of New York will introduce an anti-HCUA resolution of his own and two colleagues—Pennsylvanians Moorhead and Barrett—have indicated their support.

Democrats who voted against the HCUA appropriation in 1963, and are expected to do so again, include Ashley (Ohio), Brown (Calif.), Diggs, Nedzi, and Dingell (Michigan), Duncan and Green (Ore.), Multer (New York), Gonzalez (Tex.), and Kastenmeier (Wisc.).

Shortly before his death in 1963, HCUA Chairman Francis E. Walter revealed that top-ranking Communists from more than 20 countries had met in Prague to map a world-wide strategy for the victory of communism. A resolution adopted unanimously called the abolition of HCUA "essential" to the creation of a Communist regime in the United States.

Walter explained why:

"Alger Hiss, Gerhart Eisler, J. Peters, Harry Dexter White and Nathan Gregory Silvermaster are just a few of the many persons whose operations as Soviet spies, Comintern agents or as infiltrators of high government posts, have been uncovered by the committee. Its hearings have destroyed the effectiveness of numerous party fronts."

- The committee has made 100 specific legislative recommendations, of which 42 have been enacted into law. The Supreme Court has time after time sustained the constitutionality of the committee and its legislation.

- HCUA investigations have led to greatly tightened security regulations within the government. Following a lengthy, top-secret probe of the National Security Agency, for instance, the Kennedy Administration dismissed 28 NSA employes and instituted 18 major security reforms. The congressional investigation was made in the wake of the defection to the Soviet Union of two NSA code clerks.

Concludes John Ashbrook, the Ohio Republican who is HCUA's ranking Republican: "Abolishing this committee would mean destruction of the agency that has developed more security legislation, given the Congress more information about communism and done more harm to the Communist party than any other agency or group, public or private . . . I can well understand why the Communists want to destroy our committee, but I find it difficult, quite frankly, to understand what motivates the so-called liberals in our country."

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John Wayne: Man of Heart

From the Los Angeles *Herald-Examiner*

At the time, John Wayne's recent lung operation was announced as due to an abscess. Some movie executives feared an adverse box office effect if it were known that the cause was cancer.

Now John Wayne himself announces it was cancer. He is not afraid of the word or its ticket sale result. By speaking out, he hopes to encourage the faith of others afflicted with the disease.

This is right in line with the fine character of this famous star who for years has been one of the greatest box office draws and one of the most popular figures, professionally and personally, in moviedom.

A true patriot, a determined anti-Communist and a man of quality all around, he has been an inspiration to those who know him and those others who are acquainted with his career and personal attributes.

John Wayne's vigorous heroisms on the screen are surpassed by the courage he now shows. A man of physical prowess, he possesses, too, a spiritual abundance. It is good to know he is about to return to the movie lot. Many millions of fans now have added reason to swarm to the theaters in which he is shown.

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Quality Important Also

Money Alone Won't Save Our Schools

By JOHN CHAMBERLAIN

President Johnson wants to spend some $3 billion on federal aid to education this year—and it is rumored that no less a Republican stalwart than Sen. Dirksen may be willing to go along with the White House on this for at least part of the way. But the trouble with the money approach is that it rivets the attention of the nation on quantitative educational matters, while the overall decline in the quality of our schooling goes relatively unnoticed at the White House and congressional levels.

The quantity approach is deceptive even on its own numerical terms. The truth is that, at this moment, there is no shortage in college facilities. True enough, not every student can get into an Ivy League university; the rate of rejection by such academic top dogs as Harvard, Yale and Columbia runs to four out of five applicants. But smaller colleges are still begging for students in many places, and the two-year community college movement is growing.

Moreover, at the state level, from Connecticut to California, we are witnessing the transformation of the old "teachers' colleges" into general liberal arts institutions: San Francisco State, for example, which was a "teacher mill" of 1,000 students some 20 years ago, is now a liberal arts school of 15,000.

The states could undoubtedly use a lot more federal money to plow into education, but if they don't get it they will in most instances meet their own needs as they have in the past. A better Washington approach to the problem of helping higher education would be to accept the bill of Sen. Abe Ribicoff of Connecticut, who would let parents take tax credits for schooling selected at their own family discretion.

One reason for the clamor for more school facilities derives from the fact that children are still uneducated in the so-called "basics" when they reach their high school and college years. More years and more teachers are needed under these conditions to impart a given amount of instruction. Some students may drop out because they haven't really learned to read, but if they had had good English instruction in the first three grades they would, even if they chose to forego college, be able to carry on with self-instruction or night school work and still make good livings.

The failure of early English instruction is not mitigated by current sociological clamors; for instance, in one Northeastern city that is spending a couple of hundred thousand dollars on "bussing" Negro and white children from one district to another, the cry of one particular school for a $7,000-a-year remedial English teacher was turned down because of lack of budgetary funds.

In New York city, which is belatedly beginning to worry about the quality of its schools, Superintendent Calvin Gross has raised the issue of the effect of the junior high school on the development of students. The present 6-3-3 arrangement (six years of grammar instruction, three of junior high, and three of high school) has social effects that have a sometimes disastrous impact on the student's ability to absorb education.

The original idea of the junior high was to provide some buffer years between juvenility and the semi-maturity of late adolescence. But the actual effect has been to turn seventh and eighth graders into slavish apes of the pseudo-sophisticated 14-year-olders in the ninth grade. Girls attempt to become young women at the age of 12 or 13; the age of dating is pushed down; there is less time and inclination for disciplined extra-curricular education, such as music, sports and dancing of the non-social variety.

As a modern dance teacher says, "When a girl feels she has to be a woman at the age of 12, it's a long pull to the age of 21 or 22, when she would normally be graduated from college. No wonder some of them can't last the route."

Beware of 'The Thing'

Courtesy St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*

Dr. James B. Conant, the former president of Harvard, has been doing yeoman work in his effort to focus attention on the qualitative deficiencies of American education. Before our Washington, D. C., legislators begin pouring in the money to subsidize current educational practices, they might fruitfully ponder what the effect of too much money to support the existing institutional arrangements is likely to be.

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Something For Nothing Costs Taxpayers Billions

Under Gov. Rockefeller's plan, idle New Yorkers would receive $55 a week

By ALICE WIDENER

New Yorkers were stunned, just before New Year's eve, to learn that City Welfare Commissioner James R. Dumpson had requested a 1965 budget of $499,971,991 or half a billion dollars. They were further astonished to learn that during last October alone, 455,444 persons received public assistance in New York city, of whom the vast majority were women with children and "no male member of the household" who could bring home a weekly paycheck.

In Commissioner Dumpson's public statement there was the admission that debt service is one of the two most costly items in his half-billion relief budget (the other is education). Moreover, he admitted that each month "there are about 1,200 children born to families on relief, causing an automatic increase in the number of persons being supported by the Welfare Department."

It is essential to bear in mind that this enormous relief budget is being requested in times of general prosperity. What would be the budget in times of adversity? A billion? Two? Nobody knows. But taxpayers do know now, in good times, that something is terribly wrong in the huge New York City community, and in almost all other big American cities where major welfare budget items are for debt service and aid to illegitimate children.

Closely connected with the absence of gainfully employed males from homes with mothers and children is the situation regarding unemployment insurance. In New York and California, unemployed persons can collect weekly benefits for 26 weeks, which is half a year. In New York, the very "liberal" Gov. Nelson Rockefeller is talking about increasing the weekly unemployment insurance rate from $50 to $55. Thus a single man could remain idle for more than half of 1965 and receive $1,430.

Imagine: $55 a week for not working! It makes a person stop and think. It makes me think about my sister-in-law who passed away a few weeks before Christmas. She was a childless widow and sold dresses in a big Fifth Avenue specialty shop. Her weekly pay was $60. In 26 weeks of hard work she earned $1,560—that is, only $260 more than an idle person receiving unemployment insurance for the same period at the current rate.

Welfare Commissioner Dumpson says that 84 per cent of all applicants for relief in New York City come to his department for help because they are unemployed, and he says that more than 75 per cent of these people are "unskilled."

What I wonder is how many of these unskilled persons would become skilled enough to earn their daily bread and a roof over their heads if they knew they could get only $15 a week of unemployment insurance for a maximum of three weeks? And it certainly does seem that most of the aid recipients are skilled enough to know every trick of the trade in getting relief and staying on it.

Nowadays it is considered to be evidence of ruthlessness and indifference to the plight of the poor to ask sharp questions about welfare and relief. Yet these questions need to be asked and frankly answered.

The continuing depreciation of the value of the United States dollar will eventually force Americans to face hard facts about life in our great society. When finally we are forced to repudiate our federal, state and city debts, or service them in almost worthless paper, it is very likely that a loaf of bread will cost more than a dollar and so will a quart of milk. Then what is going to happen to those of us who worked and saved all our adult lives to have an income of $200 per month after retirement? How far will the maximum of $127 per month Social Security go toward buying the subsistence food needed by a man or woman of 65 years and more?

In our country, before our dollars become worthless paper, we need to ask ourselves, "Who is being ruthless and indifferent to whom?"

I am a taxpaying, self-employed professional. My work entails much travel. At railroad stations and airports, I find it difficult to get a redcap or skycap. I find it is becoming more and more difficult to get a taxi. I find it hard to get a handyman to do odd mending chores in my home, hard to get a window washer, hard to get a carpenter or seamstress.

So more and more, I am becoming a do-it-yourself jack of all trades, in addition to my writing trade, and I am paying higher and higher taxes to support able-bodied loafers on a 26-week dole and a pack of shrewd, lewd women making a profit out of sexual relations productive of illegitimate children.

I repeat, who is being ruthless toward whom, and what will be the real value of dollars consumed by New York city's half-billion-dollar annual welfare budget?

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THE HANIGHEN–WICK MEMORIAL FUND

To Sustain HUMAN EVENTS as a LIVING MEMORIAL to Its Founder and Creator, and His Dedicated Associate.

A Message from the Honorable Charles Edison

Since James Wick, President of HUMAN EVENTS, died a few weeks ago, literally thousands of supporters have expressed the feeling that HUMAN EVENTS must be kept alive. As a long-time supporter of conservative principles and good government, I know how vitally important it is that this publication go forward.

That is why I am asking for your help to insure that HUMAN EVENTS is sustained at this critical hour.

Mr. Wick's passing was the second big loss to HUMAN EVENTS in less than a year. The other loss was the death of its founder, Frank C. Hanighen. I have known both men as dedicated, responsible journalists.

The wires, letters and phone calls that have poured into the HUMAN EVENTS office say in substance: "What can we do to help insure the continuation of HUMAN EVENTS?"

As a result of this concern and the heart-warming expression of support by subscribers, the Frank C. Hanighen-James L. Wick Memorial Fund has now been established. The purpose is "to sustain HUMAN EVENTS as a living memorial to its founder and creator and his dedicated associate."

General Robert E. Wood is heading a committee of volunteers in this fund-raising effort. A list of these persons is shown in this announcement. The funds from this effort will be transferred to HUMAN EVENTS so it may keep going.

As you perhaps know, HUMAN EVENTS was launched at a luncheon in Chicago 20 years ago, sponsored by General Wood. Among those attending were Colonel Charles Lindbergh, Colonel Robert E. McCormick, Sterling Morton, General Thomas S. Hammond, Clay Judson, Henry Regnery and Frank C. Hanighen. Those men got HUMAN EVENTS started with 127 subscriptions. I am proud to tell you now that the circulation has grown to nearly 140,000. Frank C. Hanighen agreed at that time to undertake the job of publisher and editor.

He laid a solid editorial foundation for HUMAN EVENTS. It has served well the cause of good government.

Ten years ago he invited Jim Wick to join him in the venture. He wanted HUMAN EVENTS to become better known and more widely read. So, while Frank managed the editorial phase, Jim Wick carried the load in building the influence of HUMAN EVENTS and helped with the writing.

During this entire time Jim Wick devoted himself unselfishly to the cause of HUMAN EVENTS. He kept steadfast in mind Mr. Hanighen's single purpose—to make certain that the publication would become firmly established as a responsible journal of truth and action.

The drive to restrict the activities of conservatives and to hamper the flow of information is being intensified both in and out of government. Intelligent self-government is at stake. Unless citizens have the information and the tools with which to act intelligently, the drive toward an omnipotent central government will succeed. HUMAN EVENTS will be needed more than ever in the fight for freedom.

Fortunately, both Mr. Hanighen and Mr. Wick built sound foundations. They built a competent staff. Equally important, Jim's brother, Milton Wick, a life-long conservative, has assumed the office of the presidency. He had been associated with his brother for nearly 30 years in the publishing business.

Under his leadership, pledged to continue the same conservative editorial policy, HUMAN EVENTS has a great challenge to go forward and grow.

However, funds are needed. In spite of extra income from the sale of large quantities of special material used by leaders during the election, the rising cost of publishing is resulting in a sizable deficit.

The management tells me that $175,000 is needed to see HUMAN EVENTS through 1965.

We, of the Hanighen-Wick Memorial Fund Raising Committee, hope that you as a friend of HUMAN EVENTS will contribute as much as you can. Whatever you can do now will be most important.

You may, if you wish, budget your pledge over the next 12 months, as shown on the pledge coupon.

Again, I say, HUMAN EVENTS must go on. With your help it will.

Charles Edison

Charles Edison

Frank C. Hanighen, founder and editor of **Human Events**, died suddenly of a heart attack on January 9, 1964, at his home in Washington.

Mr. Hanighen was born in Omaha, Neb., Aug. 31, 1899. In official ceremonies, March 1958, the city of his birth honored him as "Omaha All-American Citizen"—one of the many honors that came to Frank C. Hanighen over the years.

During the 1920s he was a trade book editor for Dodd Mead book publishers. As a foreign correspondent for the old New York **Evening Post** and the New York **Times** in the 1930s, Mr. Hanighen wrote a series of articles analyzing Hitler's rise to power. He also wrote analytical articles on various European political subjects for the New York **Times** and was a foreign correspondent for the **Reader's Digest** during the early years of World War II. Mr. Hanighen was the author of three books: **Santa Ana, The Napoleon of the West; How to Save $7.5 Billion a Year**, a condensation of the Hoover Commission reports; and **Merchants of Death**, which he co-authored with F. C. Englebrecht and which was a Book-of-the-Month Club choice in 1934.

Human Events was launched in February 1944 in Chicago at a luncheon sponsored by Gen. Robert E. Wood for Mr. Hanighen. Present were Col. Charles Lindbergh, Col. Robert R. McCormick, Sterling Morton, W. H. Regnery Sr., Gen. Thomas S. Hammond and Clay Judson.

Those present ordered subscriptions to be sent to 127 political and business leaders. At Mr. Hanighen's death, the circulation had grown to 108,258. It is now 140,000.

Burial was at Arlington National Cemetery.

The honorary pallbearers were:

The Hon. Herbert Hoover, Rep. Bruce Alger, Rep. Donald Bruce, Sen. Harry F. Byrd, Dr. Donald J. Cowling, Sen. Carl T. Curtis, The Hon. Charles Edison, Mr. Robert Gaylord Sr., Sen. Barry Goldwater, Corinne Griffith, Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Sen. Roman Hruska, Rep. August Johansen, The Hon. William F. Knowland, Mr. Phillip McKenna, Mr. Roger Milliken, Adm. Ben Moreell, CEC, USN (Ret.), Sen. Karl Mundt, Mrs. R. Templeton Smith, Rep. Katharine St. George, Sen. Strom Thurmond, Sen. John Tower, Gen. A. C. Wedemeyer and The Hon. Burton K. Wheeler.

James L. Wick, President of **Human Events**, died of cancer on November 6, 1964.

Born in Bowdle, S. D., May 11, 1897, Mr. Wick embarked on a career in the newspaper field after graduating from the University of Minnesota in 1925. He worked on the Stoughton (Wis.) **Daily Courier-Hub** and the Grand Rapids (Mich.) **Press** and in 1927 became publisher of the Niles (Ohio) **Times**.

From 1942 to 1945 Mr. Wick was editor of the Prentice-Hall Newsletter, "What's Happening in Washington," and then was a free-lance writer and lecturer, traveling widely throughout the United States.

On the basis of first-hand experiences in the Republican campaigns of 1940, '44 and '48, he wrote a book entitled **How NOT to Run for President**, published in 1952.

In the early 1950s Mr. Wick organized three editors' tours aboard. The newsmen interviewed leading European and Middle Eastern figures and, in 1953, gained admission to the Soviet Union just after Stalin's death.

In 1954 Frank Hanighen asked Jim Wick to join him as executive publisher of **Human Events** and, when Mr. Hanighen died earlier this year, Mr. Wick became president.

Besides this post, Mr. Wick during his life had holdings in over 30 newspapers.

Burial was in Minneapolis.

Among the honorary pallbearers were:

Rep. Bruce Alger, Mr. Fred Allman, Mr. Richard H. Amberg, the Hon. T. Coleman Andrews, Mr. Robert Bauman, Mrs. Rutherford Bingham, Mr. Lemuel R. Boulware, Mr. Constantine Brown, Rep. Donald Bruce, Mr. William Casey, Mr. Frank de Ganahl, Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen, the Hon. Charles Edison, Corinne Griffith, Mr. W. T. Hackett, Mr. Walter Harnischfeger, Mr. Henry Hazlitt, Mr. A. G. Heinsohn Jr.

Also, Mr. David W. Howe, Sen. Roman Hruska, the Hon. Walter Judd, Mr. Walter Knott, Mr. Fulton Lewis Jr., Mrs. J. Vernon Luck, Dean Clarence Manion, Mr. Roger Milliken, Adm. Ben Moreell, CEC, USN (Ret.), Sen. Karl Mundt, the Hon. Samuel B. Pettengill, Mr. John G. Pew, Dr. Emerson P. Schmidt, Mr. John Scott, Mr. Rudolph Scott, Mr. William Stevens, Mr. Louis K. Timolat, Sen. Strom Thurmond, Mr. Samuel Veitch and Gen. Robert E. Wood.

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☐ $250 ☐ $100 ☐ $25 Other $.....

My check for $. . . . . .is enclosed

I prefer the Budget Plan, and wish to pay my pledge as follows:

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$.....on March 15, 1965
$.....on June 15, 1965
$.....on September 15, 1965
$.....on December 15, 1965

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